

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

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Day by day it is growing more evident that the two political parties are more interested in party welfare than in the welfare of the people. The tariff question was a dead issue until the farmers protested last summer. Now the two parties are doing their best to split the vote of the people. The reciprocity agreement is a business proposition that will benefit the people of Canada. The farmers have demanded further reductions. The government and opposition of course disagree and endeavor to secure the support of the people. The farmers should make it plain that the reciprocity pact must be ratified and then that the axe must be taken to the protectionist element in the tariff. If the farmers plan to win their fight they must see that the men elected are pledged to fight for the Ottawa platform of 1910.

MAR. 29, 1911

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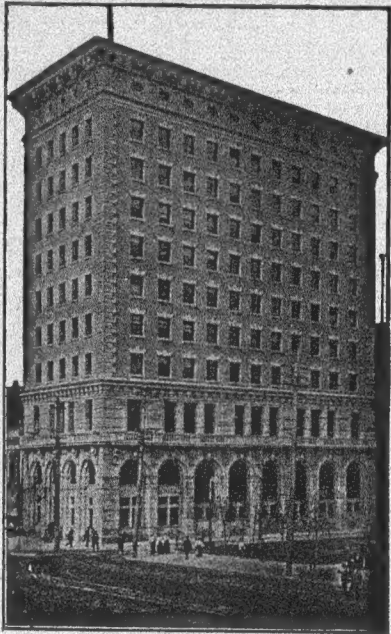
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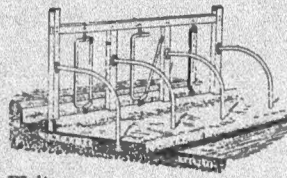
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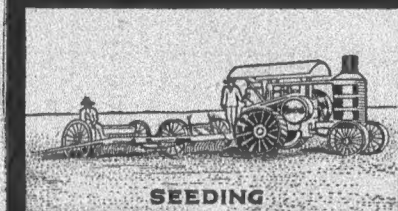
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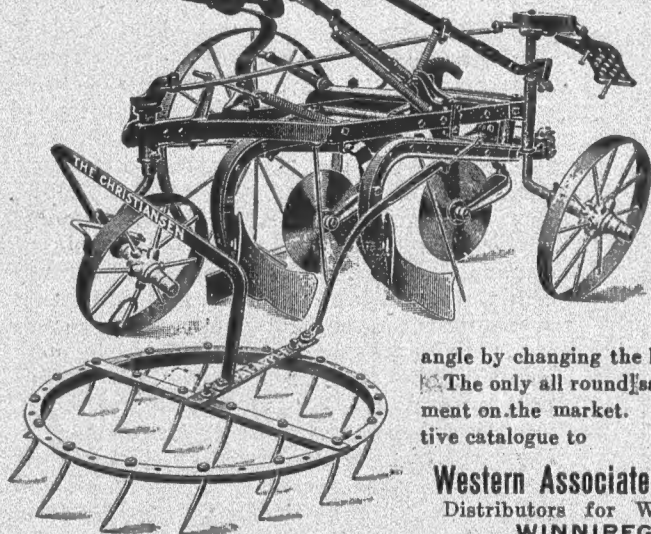
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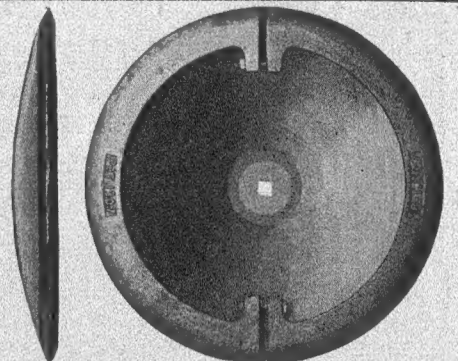
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Mr. Lake on Reciprocity

(Guide Special Correspondence)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, March 24.

The reciprocity agreement has not been discussed in the House this week, the government, in view of the fact that the present fiscal year expires a week from to-day, having decided to devote all the time left at its disposal by the opposition, to voting money for the purpose of carrying on business. A large number of resolutions, practically all in favor of the pact, have been read, but even this method of bringing the matter before the attention of the House is now to be denied to members, the speaker having ruled, as a result of a protest by Hon. Geo. E. Foster, against this somewhat irregular method of taking up the time of parliament, which was concurred in by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that the reading of these resolutions is not in order.

Another reference to reciprocity, was a somewhat remarkable speech delivered by R. S. Lake, the conservative member for Qu'Appelle on Tuesday, from which it appears that Mr. Lake is in favor of reciprocity but has come to the conclusion that by accepting the present agreement parliament will be prevented from making further reductions in the duties on manufactured goods and from increasing the British preference, a conclusion which is directly opposed to the statements in this regard made by the finance minister and other members of the government.

Mr. Lake Speaks

Mr. Lake, who was referred to by a speaker on reciprocity last week as the only member representing Saskatchewan either in the provincial legislature or the House of Commons who was opposing reciprocity, rose to a question of privilege and objected to any other member making a statement as to his attitude, saying that when he had a statement to make he would make it himself. So far he had refrained from expressing an opinion one way or the other, but had felt it his duty to carefully weigh every bit of information available before coming to a decision. He complained that the government had not supplied the house with sufficient information with regard to trade and prices in the British colonies and foreign countries which were affected as most favored nations, and said it was only within the last few days that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. W. S. Fielding had made statements which showed that the government had gone as far in the farmers' interests as they would and that they would not tinker any more with the tariff unless to make some minor adjustments. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement a few days ago, that it was not the policy of the government to have reciprocity in manufactured products, was in accordance with the answer given to the manufacturers' deputation in January last. During the last few days he had received resolutions from different Grain Growers' Associations in the following form—they were all alike: 1. That the reciprocity agreement before the house of commons be ratified during the present session. 2. That agricultural implements be placed on the free list during the present session. 3. That the British preference be increased to fifty per cent. of the general tariff at the present session.

If the Grain Growers had been aware of the government's pledge to the manufacturers, they would not, Mr. Lake said, have passed these three resolutions, because the last two were incompatible with the first, and they must accept the alternative between them. If the members of the legislative assembly of Saskatchewan had been aware of the prime minister's statement that the present government had gone as far in the farmers' interests as they would, and that they would not tinker any more with the tariff, unless to make some minor adjustments, they also would not have added to their reciprocity resolution the clauses calling for a downward revision of the tariff and an increase of the British preference, because, if the reciprocity agreement passed, it precluded a reduction of the duties on manufactured goods.

Criticizes Guide

The arguments used by nearly every speaker on behalf of the memorial on the customs tariff presented by the great farmers' delegation on Dec. 16, were levelled at the undue protection granted to the manufacturers and the burden thus imposed upon the farming community,

Continued on Page 4

The Grain Growers' Guide

R. McKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Volume III

Number 35

Grain Bill in Committee

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, March 24

The special committee of the senate appointed to take evidence on the contentious clauses of the Canada Grain Bill sat on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week, and heard a large amount of testimony given by the representatives of the various parties interested. The sections referred to the committee were No's. 122, requiring the proprietor, lessee or manager of any terminal elevator to procure a license from the board of grain commissioners to be created by the bill, which license shall be revocable by the board upon summary proceedings; 123, providing that no person owning, managing, operating, or otherwise interested in any public terminal elevator shall buy or sell grain or be interested in any other form of storage of grain except where such terminal is operated in connection with a flour mill situate at the same point as the terminal elevator; and 242, which imposes a penalty of not less than \$5,000 or more than \$20,000 and imprisonment for not more than two years, for the breach of Section 123 or for mixing grain or making false returns.

Objection to these provisions of the bill, and especially to the clause prohibiting persons interested in terminal elevators from dealing in grain, has been made by two interests: The big grain dealers who are also owners or operators of terminal elevators, and the transportation companies which have leased their terminals to them. On the other hand the clauses have been endorsed by the Western Grain Growers, represented by Jas. Bower, president of the U.F.A., J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; by the Dominion Millers' Association, and the grain section of the Toronto Board of Trade.

Personnel of Committee

The committee consists of Senators L. Melvin Jones (chairman), Loughheed (Calgary), Davis (Prince Albert), Campbell (Toronto) Beique (Montreal), Young (Killarney), Douglas (Tantallon), Watson (Portage la Prairie), Power (Halifax), and Sir Mackenzie Bowell (Hastings).

The majority of the committee are evidently favorable to the view of the elevator men, and it has been very noticeable as the evidence has been taken that some members of the committee, while endeavoring to bring out points in the testimony which favor this side of the case, have repeatedly interrupted the representatives of the Grain Growers and millers and have objected to their being allowed to state facts which they considered material to their case. Senator Davis, of Prince Albert, however, has taken up the cudgels on behalf of the supporters of the clauses under discussion, and has insisted on their being allowed to state their case fully.

The chairman, Senator L. Melvin Jones, has been very active in endeavoring to prevent evidence favorable to the clauses from getting into the official record, and Senator Young, of the Young Elevator Co., is acting the part of chief counsel for the elevator interests. Senator Loughheed first assumed this position, but his lack of knowledge of the grain trade led to his being displaced by the gentleman from Killarney.

Elevator Man Speaks

Walter E. Douglas, of Minneapolis, said he appeared to speak for a group of six investors residing in the United States who controlled the Northern, Winnipeg and Canadian lines of interior elevators, the Thunder Bay terminal elevator at Port Arthur, and the Empire terminal elevator at Fort William. The line companies sent their wheat to the terminals in which they were interested, and provided 85 per cent. of their business, but if these clauses became law they would be forced to give up the terminals which would be a great hardship to those who had invested their money in the enterprise. The business of the line elevators would be seriously crippled if it was separated in its management from the terminals, and, as to the latter, if no one who was in the grain business could own or operate terminals he did not think anyone would buy them and they would consequently be practically confiscated. He and his associates had \$3,000,000 invested in the terminals and \$2,000,000 in the line elevators.

In reply to Senator T. O. Davis, Mr. Douglas said the terminals and the line elevators were each self supporting, the charges being sufficient to pay all expenses, including depreciation and interest on the investment, but if they were forced to sell the terminals under the new conditions imposed by these clauses he did not think they would find anyone to buy them. He did not know of any terminals in the United States that were not connected with line elevators, and the only terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur that were not operated by firms having interests in line elevators were those belonging to the C.P.R.

Jones on Public Ownership

Senator Jones remarked that the Grain Growers had very strong views on the question of terminal elevators, and practically demanded either that these clauses should be enacted or that the terminals should be owned and operated by the government. If the latter course were adopted the difficulty of finding a purchaser would be removed.

Mr. Douglas—"If the government should decide to acquire our elevator interests in Canada we are ready to treat with them at any time."

Peavey's Representatives

F. B. Wells, representing F. H. Peavey and Co., a corporation which, he said,

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owned stock in a number of grain companies in Canada and the United States also objected to the clauses. He said the purchase of terminals by his companies had been based on the owning of country elevators, and the companies were operating under charters granted by the Dominion government which permitted them to own both classes of elevators and to deal in grain. They considered that the two branches of the business should go together, and would not care to retain their interests in the country elevators if they were precluded from owning terminals as well. This prohibition, he maintained, was unnecessary. He heartily endorsed the government in its determination to prevent the mixing of grain in elevators operated for the public, but he considered that the other clauses of the bill were sufficient to accomplish this end. The operation of these clauses would deflect the wheat to the United States ports, because it could be more profitably handled at Duluth where his company had their own terminals. A. L. Searle, also of the Peavey Co., spoke along similar lines. He said his company controlled the British America Elevator Co., the National Elevator Co., and had a lease of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern terminals. They also had interests in the Atlas Elevator Co. and the Security Elevator Co. Mr. Searle said the elevator interests all agreed that there should be no mixing of grain in public terminals, and Senator Davis asked how this statement agreed with the fact that one of his companies had pleaded guilty to a breach of the law in this respect. Mr. Searle said a charge had been made but they contended that they had not done any mixing. The specific charge against them was that they had made an incorrect report. The report made up by their bookkeeper did not agree with the government figures and they pleaded guilty to that fact. There was, he explained, a small deficiency of 175,000 bushels in a total handled of 30,000,000 bushels, and a large proportion of the deficiency was accounted for by the cleaning of wheat rejected for seeds. The C.P.R. terminal handled about 30,000,000 bushels, but he was not aware that there was no deficiency at all there.

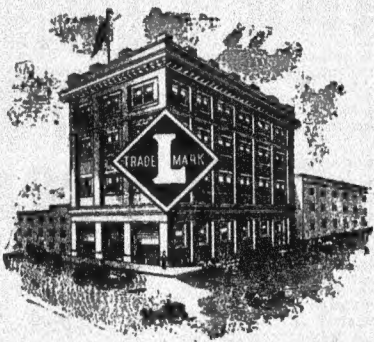
Minnesota Law

F. T. Heffelfinger, another Peavey man, made a similar statement. Asked if there was any legislation in the United States analogous to these clauses, he said there was not. In Minnesota they had a commission with rather wide powers, such as were suggested in this bill, but that commission had no jurisdiction over a private elevator, and had no right to enter a private elevator. It was usual, however, that the owner desired them to inspect the grain, as it was on inspection that they sold. To a question as to whether there was satisfaction in Minnesota with the law there, Mr. Heffelfinger said he thought there was always some

Continued on Page 4

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Mr. Lake on Reciprocity

Continued from Page 3

but under this agreement it now appeared that almost the sole benefit to the farmers was that they were to be allowed to sell their products in a free market but they must continue to buy their implements and all the necessities including such natural products as coal, coal oil and lumber, in a highly protected one. It seemed impossible to believe that Mr. McKenzie, editor-in-chief of the Grain Growers' Guide, who had for weeks been in close touch with the government and the liberal members, had been in ignorance of what had now come to light, yet The Guide has so far given no intimation

of it to the farmers of the Northwest. "I firmly believe," said Mr. Lake "that for a time advantages will accrue to the farmers of the Northwest from the free entry of their grain and cattle into the United States market. It will give better competition for these products and they will be better assured of getting their true value. It must not be forgotten, however, that both countries have a surplus, and the price of the whole is finally fixed by the value of that surplus in the Liverpool market.

It is true that it has been generally expected that the democratic party now coming into power in the United States would have materially reduced or taken off altogether the duty on food products and raw materials whether this agreement

had been entered into or not. But apart from that I have from the first been favorably disposed to the pact both on account of the free entry of our grain into the United States, and also from the belief that it was a step which was certain to be followed by a reduction of the present high protection on manufactured goods.

"On the other hand, the principle laid down by the government that the measure must be accepted or rejected as a whole now appears in the view of the government's latest statement to involve the acceptance of their now declared policy that there shall be no further substantial reduction of the duty on any manufactured goods. This is a policy I will not accept. It changes the whole situation."

Grain Bill in Committee

Continued from Page 4

misguided agitation when there were so many people interested, and they would never find laws which were entirely satisfactory. He heard the memorials presented to the government at Ottawa in December last, and some of them were misguided. He was sure the speakers did not wilfully misquote, but they were wrong, and he could prove them wrong by figures and facts.

He agreed with Senator Davis that if they did not have the terminals, the country elevators would still be profitable, but not to the same extent. "Everybody is in business for profit," said Mr. Heffelfinger, "and I may say candidly that we are not looking for 5 per cent. investments in Canada when we can get bonds."

T. H. G. Deene, of the Quaker Oats Co., Peterboro, opposed the passage of the clauses. At the present time, he said, his company had no elevator that would be affected, but they were considering the question of opening a mill in the West which would necessitate a terminal at Fort William. If they had such a terminal they would doubtless wish to handle other people's grain as well as their own. The company was using a million bushels of grain a month, mostly from the West, and the grain which came from the terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur was to their satisfaction.

Winnipeg Elevator Men

Donald Morrison, of the Western Terminal Elevator Co., and J. C. Gage, of the Consolidated Elevator Co., supported the other elevator interests in opposing the clauses which prohibit terminal elevator companies from buying and selling grain. Mr. Gage said it would not benefit the Consolidated Elevator Co. to have mixing allowed, as any benefits would be lost to them by reason of the competition that would be created for the choice grades which could be used for mixing. To prevent mixing would enhance the value of the higher grades, but mixing would give the farmers better prices for their lower grade wheat. The Consolidated Terminal Elevator Co. was controlled by a number of line companies, all of which put their wheat into it. These line companies were all competing with each other in the country for the farmers' grain, and one of them last year lost a grade on 24 per cent. of the wheat they bought from farmers. The terminals, he said, would pay as a separate concern if they got the same volume of business as at present, and there was not more capacity at the lake front than was required to handle the crop, but under the conditions imposed by these clauses he was afraid the Consolidated elevator would not get any wheat until all the other terminals were full, a fear which was apparently shared by all the other elevator men with regard to their terminals.

Railroad Traffic Manager

John W. Loundt, freight traffic manager of the G.T.P., on the other hand, opposed the passing of these clauses, and also suggested that the mixing of grain should be allowed. Mr. Loundt said, if the clauses were passed and mixing was prohibited, he thought these restrictions would have the effect of causing grain to seek the Duluth route, where the elevator men would be able to handle it more profitably. He suggested there should be two classes of terminal elevators: one in which the owner would not be permitted to handle his own grain and from which wheat would be shipped out in exactly the same condition as it was taken in, and the other in which the owner should handle his own grain exclusively and in which he would be allowed to mix or treat the grain as he liked, afterwards having it graded by the government inspectors or selling it on sample, without grading, as he chose.

Millers Favor Clauses

J. D. Flavelle, representing the Dominion Millers' Association, said the Eastern millers desired the passage of these clauses in order to ensure that the wheat of a given grade was equal in quality when they purchased it from the terminals to the average of the same grade when it was purchased from the farmer and went into the terminals. It had been proved that a much larger quantity of wheat had been shipped out as high grade wheat than had been shipped in, and drastic means were undoubtedly necessary to prevent

Continued on Page 31

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 29th, 1911

THE GOVERNMENT'S TARIFF POLICY

In the House of Commons on March 17 Glen Campbell, of Dauphin, Man., called the attention of the House to a statement made by Mr. Nesbitt, the member for North Oxford, Ont., which was reported in the Globe as follows:

"He thought the manufacturers opposed reciprocity because of what might follow 'the thin edge of the wedge,' but he had been assured by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding that nothing of the sort would follow. They had gone as far in the farmers' interest as they would."

This is the statement that has been made by several of the supporters of the government in Ontario. They are telling the manufacturers that the government will not reduce the duty any further on manufactured goods. Sir Wilfrid, discussing the same statement in the House of Commons on the same occasion, said that the statement made by Mr. Nesbitt was

"quite consistent with our policy. It was nothing new and he had perfect authority, not only he, but every member of the Liberal side, to make that statement."

Sir Wilfrid added that he had authorized Mr. Nesbitt to make such a statement, therefore we know that the government's attitude is that they have "gone as far in the farmers' interest" as they intend to. No person knows better than Sir Wilfrid Laurier what the farmers want. They told him in very plain terms last summer just what they did want. The reciprocity agreement gives some relief by placing farm products on the free list. However, the farmers will never agree to pay tribute to a few manufacturers forever on their agricultural implements and other manufactured goods. Sir Wilfrid realizes this. He knows full well that there is no possible excuse for keeping duty on agricultural implements, cement and coal and a number of other manufactured articles. He knows the truth of the statement he made in Winnipeg in September, 1894:

"I denounce the policy of protection as bondage—yea, bondage. And I refer to bondage in the same manner in which American slavery was bondage."

The tariff on agricultural implements is a protective tariff wholly. The revenue it brings in to the treasury would hardly make a good sized political plum. So long as the protective element remains in the Canadian tariff schedules the Ottawa government will not rest upon a bed of roses. The farmers want to see the reciprocity agreement ratified, but it must be distinctly understood that the agreement is not accepted by them as more than one step towards the condition which will give them a square deal with the other big interests in Canada.

CONCERNING THE GUIDE

In the last two years The Guide has won thousands of loyal friends among the farmers of the Prairie Provinces. They have appreciated the fight for the square deal which has been made unceasingly through the columns of this journal. The Guide was founded to protect the interests of the Western farmers in every way. It was not intended to be, and has not been, a money-maker. It has pursued an absolutely independent and non-partisan course and has never hesitated to strike out in the interests of the farmers, no matter where the blow fell. The result has been that both political parties dislike The Guide. No politician likes an independent paper because it feeds the rapidly growing spirit of independence

which demands the square deal from all and refuses to worship political idols. True The Guide has been accused of being a party organ—by both parties. An individual or journal that attempts to pursue an independent course will always be subject to misrepresentation, slander and falsehood on the part of those interests that flourish by playing off one section of the people against another through the manipulations of political parties. The same thing is being done today in regard to the leaders of the farmers' movement. Attempts are being made to besmirch their characters and to bring them into disrepute among their fellow-citizens. The Guide is one of the very few journals of wide circulation in Canada that dares to tell the truth. This is due not to any special ability possessed by The Guide's editorial staff, but simply because The Guide is not tied up to any Special Privilege. The future of The Guide rests with its readers. They can make it the greatest of Canadian journals. Unlike many papers, every reader of The Guide pays for his paper because he believes he gets value for his money. We do not send The Guide to any reader after his subscription has expired. We have today 20,000 loyal friends in the Prairie Provinces. We make this special appeal to them to help us increase the number of our readers. By securing a larger circulation we can secure more advertising patronage. Were it not for the advertising patronage we received the subscription price of The Guide would be \$3.50 per year. We appeal to our friends to say a good word for us. By bringing The Guide to the notice of other farmers with a strong recommendation they will become interested. Our friends can do more to help us than any number of agents. Will every reader of The Guide who believes in the cause for which The Guide is fighting send in two new subscribers? It will not mean much work, but it will help us wonderfully. **AS A SPECIAL OFFER WE WILL SEND THE GUIDE TO ANY NEW SUBSCRIBER FROM NOW UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1912, FOR 50 CENTS.** No agents will be given commission for taking subscriptions at this price. It is solely an appeal to our friends to help us in our time of need. One hour given to this work by each of our friends will place The Guide in the homes of thousands of Western farmers who are not today getting the truth.

IT DOES NOT PAY TO WORK

An Eastern capitalist purchased a little piece of land 87 feet wide facing on Portage avenue, Winnipeg, four years ago for \$50,000. Two years ago he erected on it a building costing \$27,000. Two weeks ago he sold the whole thing for \$245,000, making a clear profit of \$168,000. That profit of course was all on the land, because the building would not increase in value, and the rents paid good returns on the investment. At 8 per cent. interest that original investment of \$50,000 would have earned in the four years \$16,000, therefore, the unearned increment was \$152,000. This value was created entirely by the community, and yet the community gets no return whatever for it, except the slight increase in taxation. The same thing is going on in Winnipeg every day. The community is creating land values to the extent of millions every year which go into private pockets. It is a part of the same system by which our protective tariff works to create millionaires at the expense of the laboring people. If taxes in Winnipeg were levied entirely upon land values, with a heavier tax upon unoccupied land, it would

give a great impetus to building and development and would reduce legitimate taxes.

THE SOLUTION IS EASY

Speaking on the reciprocity agreement in the House of Commons last week, R. S. Lake, member for Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, said:

"I firmly believe that for a time great advantages will accrue to the farmers of the Northwest by the proposed agreement. It will give them larger markets, better competition for their products, and enable them to get the true value for them. I am favorably disposed to the pact in itself. But we are told that we have to take it as it stands, that it must be taken as a whole or left alone, and it now appears from the premier's statement that it involves the retention of protection on manufactured goods."

We do not see that Mr. Lake is in a difficult position. He can certainly support the agreement without supporting any other feature of the government's policy. The ratification of the agreement is a complete proposition in itself. Further reduction in the duties on manufactured goods is another distinct proposition. The farmers of the West are as determined upon further reduction in the duties on manufactured goods as they are in favor of the ratification of the reciprocity agreement. We hope Mr. Lake will support the agreement. The fact that the government says there is to be no further reduction of the duty on manufactured goods does not prove that such will be the case. The farmers of the West will have something to say about that. The Western member who opposes the reciprocity agreement will stand in the same light in the eyes of the Western farmers as will the member who opposes tariff reduction on agricultural implements, and an increase in the British Preference.

At the meeting of the Manitou (Manitoba) Grain Growers' Association on March 18 a lengthy letter to the secretary from W. H. Sharpe, M.P., the representative of that constituency, was read. Mr. Sharpe said that when the reciprocity agreement was first announced he was greatly pleased with it, and felt that he would support it because it would benefit the farmers of Southern Manitoba by giving the advantage of better prices across the line for their products. Since that time he had considered it more carefully and was not inclined to regard the pact so favorably in view of the fact that the "favored nation" countries would be able to send their natural products into Canada duty free. He also mentioned that Canada put over \$1,000,000 a year in subsidies to steamship companies plying between Canada and those countries, which are Austria-Hungary, Argentine Republic, Columbia, Bolivia, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Venezuela and France. Mr. Sharpe also said:

"If the government wanted to do something for our farmers why didn't they go after the transportation companies and the middlemen and get our companies to handle at a reasonable price?"

Mr. Sharpe states that he will be home at Easter and will be glad to talk the matter over fully with his constituents and if they feel that he is not working in their interests he is willing to resign his seat, because he does not wish to misrepresent the people who elected him. This is a very fair attitude on the part of Mr. Sharpe and one that every member should take who proposes to act against the interests of his constituents. We think, however, that Mr. Sharpe at the present time could help the Western farmers better by holding his seat than resigning. He realizes fully the benefits the

farmers will receive through the reciprocity agreement. Mr. Sharpe understands the problems of the people of Southern Manitoba. He delivered an address on that subject in the House last April, which we reproduced in The Guide on June 8. We do not think Mr. Sharpe need oppose the reciprocity agreement because it will permit the "favored nations" to have the freedom of the Canadian market. Canada competes with all these countries in the free market of Britain, and surely need not be alarmed about them invading her home market. The subsidies given to these steamship companies should be cut out entirely. The money could be better spent in other ways. We agree with Mr. Sharpe that the government should "go after" the transportation companies and the middlemen, but that does not affect the reciprocity agreement. The agreement should be dealt with upon its merits and then the other burdens under which the farmers labor can be attacked. Judging by their remarks both Mr. Lake and Mr. Sharpe can conscientiously support the reciprocity agreement alone. Let us hope that they will do so. Then there remains the tariff on manufactured goods and the regulation of transportation companies to be dealt with. If Mr. Lake and Mr. Sharpe are anxious to see the tariff reduced or wiped out on agricultural implements they will find the farmers right with them, and the same applies to reduced freight rates upon the Western railways. The attitude of the government towards the duty on manufactured goods is not satisfactory to Western farmers. Nor is the attitude of the leader of the opposition and many of his followers to the reciprocity agreement any more satisfactory. In writing to the Grain Growers' Guide in response to a request for views on the tariff, on June 3, 1910, R. S. Lake, M.P. for Qu'Appelle, Sask., said of the agricultural implement industry: "It is an industry which I believe can hold its own without any protection at all." We agree entirely with Mr. Lake, and when the reciprocity agreement is ratified we hope to see Mr. Lake at the forefront of the fight to have the duty on agricultural implements eliminated.

LET US BE THANKFUL

The provincial treasuries in Manitoba and Saskatchewan are safe for another year. The legislators have gone home. In each province much necessary legislation has been enacted and the usual amount of time wasted. As a rule the opposition has opposed the government, and the government has opposed the opposition. But when it comes to tapping the treasury for their own benefit there is no difference of opinion. Like patriotic statesmen tried and true, they stand shoulder to shoulder and magnanimously dip their hands into the people's money. In Saskatchewan the legislators were modest. They tacked only an extra \$100 to their salaries. The Saskatchewan men evidently do not fully appreciate the value of their services. They should take a tip from Manitoba. Last summer the people of Manitoba elected forty-one men to make their laws for them for five years at an annual salary of \$1,000. The very first session these public servants put their heads together and voted themselves each \$500 additional salary. It is difficult to understand just how they arrived at their worth to the province. Are their services worth fifty per cent. more now than they were last summer? Why did they not vote themselves \$15,000 each while they were at it? They could have done it just as easily. The people couldn't stop them. If an additional argument is necessary to convince the people of the West of the necessity of having the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall upon the statute books, surely the action of their legislators in legally plundering the provincial treasury to benefit their own pockets is sufficient. When it comes to

increasing salaries, both parties are always unanimous. This is an indication of how much fundamental difference there is between the two parties. If the Initiative and Referendum were in force the people could fix the salaries of the legislators permanently. It is hardly a business proposition to hire a man for five years at a fixed salary and then give him permission to raise his salary whenever he likes.

FLEMING REDEEMED

The only anti-reciprocity expression from the organized farmers of the West since the agreement was announced was the resolution passed by the Grain Growers' Association of Fleming, Saskatchewan. At that meeting, however, on February 25, there were only four opposed to reciprocity, yet they formed a majority of one. This resolution was used in the House of Commons to prove that the Western farmers were opposed to the pact. The Grain Growers of Fleming, however, called a meeting last Saturday, and with forty-seven present they rescinded the former resolution and expressed themselves as unanimously in favor of the agreement. This makes the matter right. Not one single farmers' organization in the Prairie Provinces is opposed to reciprocity. Of course they all want more reduction on manufactured goods, but reciprocity first, while it is in sight.

TAKING STOCK UP-TO-DATE

The large and striking gains of the uprising of the Grain Growers in these Prairie Provinces are easy to note and follow. It has practically broken the monopoly of the elevator combine at interior points. It has compelled the Dominion government to introduce into parliament a bill for ending the rank and wholesale frauds on Grain Growers and buyers of grain for consumption that have so long and so scandalously characterized the management and control of some of the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. It has forced the Dominion government to commit itself to the building of the Hudson's Bay Railway to relieve Grain Growers from the exactions of the existing transcontinental lines. Finally, this uprising, which first generally manifested itself as recently as the winter of 1909-10, has compelled the Dominion government to accept the offer of the United States of reciprocity in farm and natural products. These gains of the popular movement in the West are outstanding; so outstanding that even the newspapers of the privileged interests in the Dominion are compelled to take notice of them. What these newspapers do not note, and what, so far as we can trace from our old country exchanges, the Ottawa and Toronto correspondents of the London morning newspapers equally fail to note as resulting from the greatest popular uprising that Canada has known, is the liberation of the minds of men in the Dominion that has accompanied these successes of the Grain Growers of the West and the farmers of Ontario. There was a time—and not long ago—when it was almost treason in Canada, as in the United States, even to mention the word free trade. The only fiscal reform then discussed—and there was not much discussion of this after the betrayal of 1897—was a tariff for revenue only. Today in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario free trade is discussed with almost as much familiarity as tariff reform in England. It even found its way, it will be recalled, into the resolution in favor of reciprocity that was carried by the Saskatchewan legislature where the Conservatives, under the lead of Mr. Haultain, joined in making the vote unanimous. This new freedom of political thought and utterance is one of the most valuable results of a propaganda that is as yet not much beyond its beginnings. The farmers of the West are

as fine a body of men as may be found anywhere. They are thinking men, who day by day are realizing that they and not the politicians are the people who have the right to say what shall be done for and in the West. We are but at the dawn of development in every way. The spirit of freedom is developing in the minds of Western people and will make its mark on the future of the Canadian nation.

WHAT IS INDEPENDENCE?

Two men in Saskatchewan on March 24 each wrote us a letter. One man was S. J. Weir, Weir Hill, who said:

"Yours of March 16 to hand and I am pleased to say that I don't owe you a dollar as I paid your agent that took the subscription, and I don't want it any longer. I understood it was non-political, but it proves altogether different, and it don't suit for me."

The other man was Wilfrid N. Schultz, Mount Green, who wrote as follows:

"Enclosed please find \$1.00 for one year's subscription to the Grain Growers' Guide. I find this the only strictly independent paper I have as yet read. Keep up your good work. In my estimation the Grain Growers' Guide is a wall on which to build a purer and greater Canada if every man will do his part."

Both are intelligent men. We know absolutely nothing of their political views. As to which is the broader minded we leave it to our readers. Some persons regard an independent journal as one that always boosts their own political party. The Guide cannot measure up to that standard. Though The Guide has thousands of loyal supporters, we know that they will not agree with every opinion expressed in The Guide; neither will The Guide agree with all the opinions expressed by its most broad-minded readers and correspondents. But both are aiming towards the same end and we hope are sufficiently liberal in their views that we can work together. Before any readers of The Guide condemn us for partizanship we would ask them to examine their own minds. Possibly it is they, and not The Guide, who are at fault.

After all, it is the organization and educational work carried on by the farmers that is making them a power in the land. The organization is still far from perfect; the educational work has only begun. Every local community should be organized, with every farmer as a member. Nothing short of this is the ideal. Meetings should be held regularly and a regular program of addresses and discussion prepared. A library containing books upon subjects of vital interest to the welfare of the country should be started. Every man who informs himself upon the tariff, the railway situation, the tax system and any one of the score of other problems is a power for good in the country. These subjects are not taught in our schools nor in our colleges. The farmers' organizations of the West are the greatest educational factors in the country today. The good work must be kept going. Governments are being moved to action; they must be moved faster.

The Winnipeg Telegram declares that the reciprocity agreement is unpopular. Yet that same journal can find no proof of that statement. It refuses to publish the resolutions passed by the farmers' organizations in the country because they are every one in favor of reciprocity. The Guide has been accused of publishing only one side of the question yet we stand ready any time to publish the best argument that can be put up by any protectionist.

When a man is privileged to raise his own salary by fifty per cent., as did the members of the Manitoba legislature, he has found an easy road to get rich. How about the people who pay?

Saskatchewan Elevator Act

NOTE:—The bill to incorporate "The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company" has passed the legislature and has been signed by the Lieutenant-Governor. A number of important changes have been made since we published the draft bill a few weeks ago. The farmers of Saskatchewan will be deeply interested in the bill as it became law, and we are publishing it here as it now stands on the statute books of the Province.—Ed.

His Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly of Saskatchewan enacts as follows:

1. In this Act the term "local" unless the context otherwise requires means the body of shareholders who support an elevator organized and established at any point in the province, and the term "local board of management" means the board of managers elected at any such local according to the provisions of this Act.

Incorporation Powers etc.

2. J. A. Maharg, C. A. Dunning, F. W. Green, A. G. Hawkes, James Robinson and Dr. Hill, and all such persons as shall become shareholders of the company shall be and are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic under the name and style of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company" with power to construct, acquire, maintain and operate grain elevators within Saskatchewan, to buy and sell grain and generally to do all things incidental to the production, storing and marketing of grain.

3. The capital stock of the company shall consist of such amount as shall from time to time be fixed by the lieutenant-governor in council and shall be divided into shares of fifty dollars each to be sold only to agriculturists:

Provided that no person shall hold more than ten shares and no assignment or transfer of any share shall be valid unless approved by the directors.

4. The company shall have power to acquire by purchase or otherwise and to hold any interest in real or personal property which the directors may deem requisite for the purposes of the company and to dispose of the same or any part thereof.

5. The head office of the company shall be at Regina in the province of Saskatchewan or at any such other place in Saskatchewan as the directors may from time to time determine by by-law.

6. Until directors are elected as hereinafter provided the aforesaid, J. A. Maharg, C. A. Dunning, F. W. Green, A. G. Hawkes, James Robinson and Dr. Hill shall be the provisional directors; and they or a majority of them are hereby empowered to take subscriptions or shares and to receive payments thereon, to organize locals, to make all necessary payments for costs and expenses incident to the sale of shares and the organization of locals and generally to perform all acts and things necessary for the organization of the company.

7. The company shall not commence business until twenty-five locals have been organized as hereinafter provided.

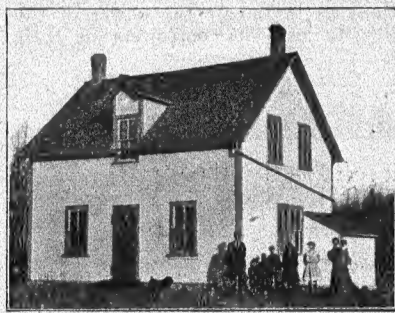
8. As soon as the conditions for the commencement of business as set out in the next preceding section have been complied with the provisional directors shall call the first general meeting of the company at the head office of the company by giving twenty days' notice of the holding of such meeting to each shareholder; such notice to be given by registered letter; and at the said meeting a board of directors comprised of nine duly qualified shareholders shall be elected who shall be paid such remuneration as the meeting may determine.

9. At the first general meeting of the company three directors shall be elected for three years, three for two years and three for one year and thereafter a sufficient number of directors shall be elected each year to fill the vacancies occurring on the board; and all directors elected annually subsequently to the first general meeting shall hold office for three years.

10. Notwithstanding anything contained in The Companies Act the persons entitled to vote at the first general meeting and at all subsequent general meetings of the company shall be the shareholders who have been elected delegates by the locals for that purpose under the provisions of section 14 hereof; each delegate shall have one vote; and excepting as provided in this section no shareholder shall vote at any meeting of the company on account of any shares

held by him or otherwise, and all acts done by a majority of the delegates at any meeting of the company shall be deemed to be acts of the company.

11. The business of the company shall be managed by the directors who may affix the seal of the company and make all contracts on behalf of the company and may exercise all such powers of the company as are not by this Act required to be exercised by the company in general meeting or as are not conferred by by-law of the company upon the local boards of



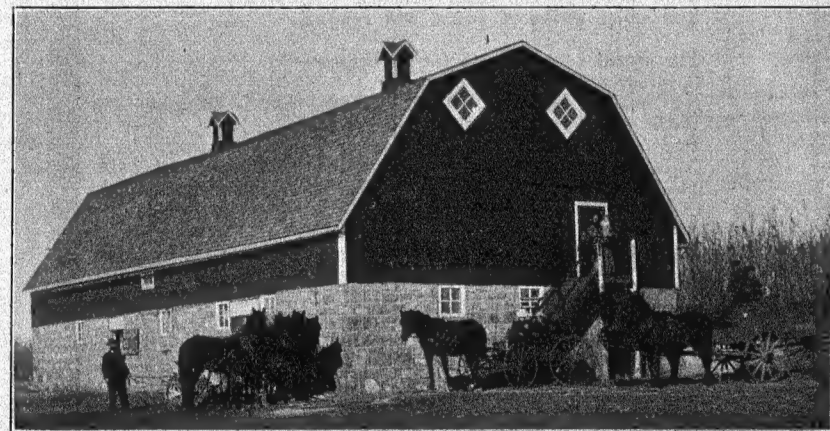
Residence of D. A. Brown, Tantallon, Sask.

management and any other powers not contrary to the provisions of this Act which may be conferred upon them by by-law of the company.

Locals

12. Any number of shareholders may request the directors to establish a local at any railway shipping point in the province.

13. The directors shall not without the consent of the lieutenant-governor in council, establish any local unless it appears to their satisfaction that the amount of shares held by the supporters of the proposed local is at least equal to the value of the proposed elevator, that fifteen per cent. of the amount of such shares has been paid up and that the



Barn of D. A. Brown, Tantallon, Sask.

aggregate annual crop acreage of the said shareholders represents a proportion of not less than 2,000 acres for each 10,000 bushels of elevator capacity asked for.

14. Upon the establishment of a local and annually thereafter upon a date to be fixed by by-law of the company a meeting of the supporters of the said local shall be held at which all matters pertaining to the management, operation and maintenance of the elevator shall be reviewed and discussed and a local board of management consisting of five duly qualified supporters shall be elected to hold office until their successors are appointed; and at the said meeting there shall be elected from among the supporters of the local three delegates or such other number of delegates as the company may by by-law determine, to attend the general meeting of the company.

15. Unless otherwise provided by by-law of the company at all meetings of the supporters of any local each shareholder shall have one vote for each share held by him:

Provided that no person shall have more than five votes.

16. The local board of management shall have such powers and duties as shall be determined from time to time by by-law of the company or as may be delegated to them by the directors.

Finance

17. It shall be the duty of the directors to make provision for keeping an accurate account of all the business and financial transactions of the company and for that purpose all books, records, forms and methods of accounting shall be submitted to the provincial auditor for approval before being adopted.

18. The financial year of the company shall end on the thirty-first day of July in each year on which date the books and accounts of the company shall be closed and balanced.

19. Annually in the month of August it shall be the duty of the provincial auditor to arrange for an audit of the accounts and an inspection of the books and records of the company for the preceding financial year and such audit and inspection shall be under the supervision of the provincial auditor and the costs and expenses thereof shall be paid by the company.

20. Out of the moneys received by the company as a result of the operation of the elevators under its control there shall first be paid all charges for operation and maintenance including salaries.

(2) If after the said charges are paid there remains a surplus on hand at the end of the financial year the company may at its discretion pay out of such surplus to each shareholder a dividend of not more than six per cent.

(3) If after the said dividends, if any, are paid, there remains a balance on hand, the company may at its discretion distribute:—

(a) To the shareholders of the company such sums as may be fixed by the company, but not exceeding 50 per cent. of such balance on a co-operative basis,

(b) To the supporters of locals such sums as the company may fix, but not exceeding 50 per cent. of such balance,

(c) To the shareholders and supporters of locals partly according to each of the schemes of distribution provided for in classes (a) and (b) of this sub-section such sums as the company may fix, but not exceeding on an aggregate 50 per cent. of such balance.

(4) Should there remain a surplus on hand after all payments and disbursements are made as provided in the next preceding subsection of this section such surplus shall be set apart in a separate account to be styled "The Elevator Reserve Fund" which fund shall be drawn upon by the company only in case the receipts of the company are not sufficient in any year to pay operating and maintenance expenditures.

(5) Should there remain a surplus on hand after all payments and disbursements are made as provided in the next preceding subsection of this section such surplus shall be set apart in a separate account to be styled "The Elevator Reserve Fund" which fund shall be drawn upon by the company only in case the receipts of the company are not sufficient in any year to pay operating and maintenance expenditures.

(6) Should there remain a surplus on hand after all payments and disbursements are made as provided in the next preceding subsection of this section such surplus shall be set apart in a separate account to be styled "The Elevator Reserve Fund" which fund shall be drawn upon by the company only in case the receipts of the company are not sufficient in any year to pay operating and maintenance expenditures.

(7) Should there remain a surplus on hand after all payments and disbursements are made as provided in the next preceding subsection of this section such surplus shall be set apart in a separate account to be styled "The Elevator Reserve Fund" which fund shall be drawn upon by the company only in case the receipts of the company are not sufficient in any year to pay operating and maintenance expenditures.

(8) Should there remain a surplus on hand after all payments and disbursements are made as provided in the next preceding subsection of this section such surplus shall be set apart in a separate account to be styled "The Elevator Reserve Fund" which fund shall be drawn upon by the company only in case the receipts of the company are not sufficient in any year to pay operating and maintenance expenditures.

(9) Should there remain a surplus on hand after all payments and disbursements are made as provided in the next preceding subsection of this section such surplus shall be set apart in a separate account to be styled "The Elevator Reserve Fund" which fund shall be drawn upon by the company only in case the receipts of the company are not sufficient in any year to pay operating and maintenance expenditures.

(10) Should there remain a surplus on hand after all payments and disbursements are made as provided in the next preceding subsection of this section such surplus shall be set apart in a separate account to be styled "The Elevator Reserve Fund" which fund shall be drawn upon by the company only in case the receipts of the company are not sufficient in any year to pay operating and maintenance expenditures.

(11) Should there remain a surplus on hand after all payments and disbursements are made as provided in the next preceding subsection of this section such surplus shall be set apart in a separate account to be styled "The Elevator Reserve Fund" which fund shall be drawn upon by the company only in case the receipts of the company are not sufficient in any year to pay operating and maintenance expenditures.

(12) Should there remain a surplus on hand after all payments and disbursements are made as provided in the next preceding subsection of this section such surplus shall be set apart in a separate account to be styled "The Elevator Reserve Fund" which fund shall be drawn upon by the company only in case the receipts of the company are not sufficient in any year to pay operating and maintenance expenditures.

(13) Should there remain a surplus on hand after all payments and disbursements are made as provided in the next preceding subsection of this section such surplus shall be set apart in a separate account to be styled "The Elevator Reserve Fund" which fund shall be drawn upon by the company only in case the receipts of the company are not sufficient in any year to pay operating and maintenance expenditures.

(14) Should there remain a surplus on hand after all payments and disbursements are made as provided in the next preceding subsection of this section such surplus shall be set apart in a separate account to be styled "The Elevator Reserve Fund" which fund shall be drawn upon by the company only in case the receipts of the company are not sufficient in any year to pay operating and maintenance expenditures.

(15) Should there remain a surplus on hand after all payments and disbursements are made as provided in the next preceding subsection of this section such surplus shall be set apart in a separate account to be styled "The Elevator Reserve Fund" which fund shall be drawn upon by the company only in case the receipts of the company are not sufficient in any year to pay operating and maintenance expenditures.

21. The provisions made in the next preceding section for the payment of dividends, the distribution of surplus moneys and the creation of a reserve fund shall not be put into effect unless and until all moneys then due and payable to the government under this Act have been paid.

22. All moneys received by the company or any of its officers on behalf of the company shall be deposited forthwith in such chartered bank or banks as the directors may determine and shall be paid out under regulations to be framed by the directors by cheques signed by the president and treasurer of the company.

23. The treasurer of the company and each of its officers, employees or servants whose duty it is to receive or handle moneys on behalf of the company shall before entering upon the duties of their office furnish a bond or covenant of some guarantee company to be named by the directors to secure the due accounting by them for all moneys that come into their hands which bond shall in each case be in such form and for such amount as shall be approved by the directors and the directors shall pay the premiums for such guarantee bonds out of the funds of the company.

Government Assistance

24. The lieutenant-governor in council is hereby authorized from time to time and on such terms and conditions as may be agreed on with the company to loan to the company for the purpose of aiding in the acquisition or construction of any local elevator a sum not to exceed eighty-five per cent. of the estimated cost of the said elevator.

25. Any sums loaned to the company by virtue of the next preceding section shall be repayable in twenty equal annual instalments of principal and interest, the first of such instalments to be due and payable on the 31st day of August in the second year next following the granting of the loan and shall be secured by a mortgage or mortgages upon the said elevator and any interest in real or personal property which the company may hold and use in connection with the said elevator.

26. The form and terms of the mortgages and of any other evidences of debt which may be given by the company on account of any such said loan, the times and manners in which the sums loaned shall be paid to the company and the disposition of all moneys loaned shall be such as the lieutenant-governor in council may approve.

27. The lieutenant-governor in council shall have power to pay to the provisional directors of the company any sum not exceeding the amount granted by the legislature for that purpose which may be required to cover the expenses incurred in the organization of the company and of locals; any sums so paid to the provisional directors shall be expended in such manner as may be approved by the lieutenant-governor in council and all such expenditures shall be subject to the audit of the provincial auditor.

General

28. The lieutenant-governor in council shall have power to make all provisions not inconsistent with this Act which may be required for the better carrying out of the purposes of the Act.

29. The company shall have power to borrow money for the purpose of carrying out the objects of its incorporation, and to hypothecate, pledge, and mortgage its real and personal property and to sign bills, notes, contracts and other evidences of or securities for money borrowed or to be borrowed by the company for the purposes aforesaid.

30. The company may from time to time make such by-laws not contrary to law or inconsistent with this Act for the administration, management and control of the property and business of the company and for the conduct in all particulars of the affairs of the company as are considered necessary or expedient for carrying out the provisions of this Act according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

The Co-operative Credit Bill

The Canadian Grocer, the organ of the Dominion Retailers' Association, of the 10th of February, publishes an alleged synopsis of the Co-operative Credit Bill now before the House of Commons, and in favor of which petitions have been circulated in and sent from the Western Provinces. Attention has been called to this article penned apparently by the Retailers' Association. With the text of the bill in hand there is no hesitation in qualifying the synopsis as a barefaced attempt on the part of its author to mislead and deceive the public.

Scope of Co-operation

Consider the object and scope of co-operative credit. Several months ago, there was reproduced in The Guide a very able paper by one who is considered as the highest authority on this continent on such a question, according to the New York Bankers' Magazine, which first published this paper and strongly commended it to its readers. In this paper, Mr. A. Desjardins gives a clear and precise statement of the nature and of the beneficial character of the institutions organized with a view of distributing credit co-operatively. It may be useful to briefly set forth here the main features of these wonderful good producing societies which are known and spreading all over the world, working by the thousands in Europe and even in Japan and India, and which would be a boon for agricultural classes in Canada as they have been in all the other civilized countries where they have been established.

High Authority

Quite recently the National Monetary Commission, of Washington, who has made during the last two or three years the most extensive inquiry ever held on general banking, has issued in over thirty volumes, and the series is not complete, the highly interesting results of its labors. Among these a paper dealing exclusively with the Co-operative People's Banks of Canada written by the gentleman above named, for the subject deserved such a distinction on account of its extreme value from the view-point of the working classes, but showing, at the same time, the importance of the question. In reading the article of the Canadian Grocer, no one would dream that such importance could be attached to the institution that the Bill here referred to seeks to legalize all over Canada. Still such is the case, and assuredly, nobody would attempt to deny the high authority and the financial ability of the members of the National Monetary Commission appointed by President Roosevelt, and no one can imagine that if these institutions had been, in the estimation of such gentlemen, but a scheme to defraud the public, they would allow such a widespread advertisement and commendation given to it.

Origin of Co-operative Credit

The perplexing problem of adequately and safely supplying the financial needs of the laboring and farming classes is one that has long attracted the attention of thinkers and philanthropists. Very many attempts had been made in the course of time to come to their rescue, but none was a lasting and complete solution of the problem. It was only in the middle of the nineteenth century that a practical method was evolved, and that the true principle was found upon which to build up the regime of banking that would suit and cater the wants of the masses. To two German economists and philanthropists is due the credit for these institutions. Schulze-Delitsch and Raiffeisen, both without concerted action but animated with the same idea of helping the victims of usury and of capitalism, devised systems, similar to a large extent, whereby the use of credit, so advantageous in the higher sphere of trade and industry, could safely be extended to the farmers and others. These systems are based upon the principle of self-help, so fruitful, in fact, the only safe one upon which one can always rely. The first society or bank of that type was organized about 1848, and after some years of experiment, the new system proved so good that it spread all through Germany and within the last thirty years its growth has been so wonderful that, in its various combinations, it has taken a firm root in all the European countries and even in Asia.

America is still behind but will soon make up for this tardiness in accomplishing more rapid progress, when the system is fully known and appreciated.

The Co-operative Idea

The central idea of this system is a very simple one indeed. It consists in the individuals of a given area forming a society with the object of putting in common their available assets and savings; instead of hoarding them or depositing them in a bank where they profit for the benefit of the shareholders only. The area is determined carefully by the interested parties themselves, and, according to the rules that are adopted by the members of such society, none but honest and trustworthy individuals can be admitted by the board charged with the duty of controlling such admissions. Good care is taken as to the character of the members because it is a co-operative

usurers, or to the loan companies at, not seldom, an enormous if not ruinous cost.

Shares and deposits are the sources from which the funds come, but both are to come from the members themselves, thereby enhancing their moral value by thrifty habits.

Withdrawable Monies

Shares as well as deposits are withdrawable because most of the members of a co-operative bank are not supposed to be wealthy individuals, able to buy but transferable shares which may or may not find a ready market when need be to realize their value. This withdrawable feature need not be considered as an obstacle to the loaning aspect of the question, because, in the nature of things, the withdrawals will not likely be made at the same time, nor in such large proportions as to impair the power of the society to help its borrowers in their

generally three boards, each having very distinct duties to perform, assuring the safety of the funds and the prosperity of the association.

Managers Independent

One feature deserving special notice is that the members of the board of credit which deals exclusively with the loans made by the society, are not allowed either directly or indirectly to borrow one dollar of the funds entrusted to their management. This is a safeguard worth the serious consideration of every one, for most of the disasters that overcome financial institutions are brought about by directors borrowing larger sums than they should be allowed to, because in a board it is a very easy matter to induce a colleague to grant such loans, when he can be told to be lenient, in order to be favorably treated when borrowing himself, which may occur the next day.

A special board, called "of supervision" has exclusive control of the audit of the books and of everything pertaining to the management of the affairs of the society and to the rigid instructions given from time to time by the general meeting of the shareholders.

The duty of the board of administration is to see that the law and rules are complied with, and every year at least, that board must make a report to the shareholders. But the general meeting is here the supreme authority and intervenes as often as it is seen fit.

Control of Manager

The manager is chosen by the board of administration and his authority is very limited. He cannot loan one dollar unless specially authorized to do so by the board of credit, and that board must be unanimous. The manager having the safekeeping of the funds and books has to give a bond either in an insurance company or in another form, at the discretion of the board of administration.

The General Meeting

A word now of the powers of the general meeting which is, as already stated, the supreme authority. The society is formed among the population of a determined and comparatively small area, and thereby the members know one another or are in a better position to know reciprocally the character of each associate. No proxy is allowed, except in case of a corporation owning shares, and why this exclusion of proxy? Because the area being relatively small, every one can attend the meetings without much inconvenience and expense, and because the society being primarily an aggregation of individuals, not of mere dollars, as in the ordinary banks, the individuals have to speak for themselves, just as they have to do in elections, either parliamentary or others, where nobody has ever thought proper to ask for the right to vote by proxy. The inconveniences in one case are no greater than in the other. But this exclusion of the proxy system prevents an individual from having a weapon with which he could influence the decisions of the general meeting contrary to the wishes of the absentees themselves who have entrusted him with their proxies, as is too often the case, above all when the bearer of such proxies has a selfish object in view. This proviso is rightly considered as one of the best safeguards that can be devised to protect the interests involved. It has also this great advantage of inducing the members to be present at the meetings and interest themselves more and more into the affairs of their society. This is proven by the experience of over half a century.

Power of Shareholders

The general meeting has to fix the amount of shares and of deposits that a member can put in the society. This is done to prevent one from being able at any given time to influence the society by threats of withdrawing his funds if his selfish views are not complied with. The same meeting fixes the maximum amount that the board of credit can loan to a member, no matter how trustworthy and solvent he may be. For instance, if the meeting decides upon \$200 being that maximum amount for the ensuing year, no borrower would be able to have or to owe at once more than that amount;

Continued on Page 26

A SONG OF PROGRESS

By Bert Huffman

The world is tired of the mourners;
It is weary of eyes that weep;
It is tired of the drones who 'round old thrones
Their meaningless vigils keep.
It is tired of the plaint and pleading
Of those who have no wrong—
Of those who were given the gifts of Heaven,
To gladden Life's way with song.

It is weary of dirge and chanting
At the tomb of a Yesterday—
By the ones whose creed is the pardonless deed
Of casting the hours away.
It is hungry at heart for music—
For the thrill and the glow of life—
For the glad return of the breasts that burn
In the danger and dash and strife.

The battle is raging 'round you;
Keep out of the way, or fight;
The chargers in rank stand flank to flank;
There is room if you fill in right.
The sting of the sword-thrust gives you
A thirst for the victor's crown;
Bend not o'er the dead beneath your tread—
You must strike if you'd win renown.

The world is not made for mourners—
Is progress the child of tears?
No music is wrought from the harp that is fraught
With grief for the wasted years;
The upward stride of the sinner
Is better than the wail of the saint;
The creed of the world on banner unfurled,
Is action—not complaint.

Crowd outward into the dawning—
Climb swiftly the sunlit slope;
That your heart may fill with the nameless thrill
At the birth of a burning hope.
There is no room for the mourner
At the banquet hall of years;
At the victor's feast, where Work is priest,
The armor is lord over tears.

credit society, not a mere loaning association organized with the view of exploiting the public. One readily sees how far this is from the conception of the writer in the Canadian Grocer.

How Money is Loaned

The funds so accumulated are loaned out to those of the members who happen to be in need of money either for a short time or for a more or less long period, always in accordance with the rules that are adopted and based upon an experience of more than half a century of an uninterrupted success in all countries and under the most trying circumstances. Thus it is seen that the funds so accumulated are utilized to meet the needs of the very classes from which the customers of the banks are drawn. In other words the savings of the farmers or other workers are put at the disposal of those who, among them, may happen to be in need of borrowing for provident and useful purposes, thus preventing their appeal to the professional money lenders or

ordinary needs. Experience has demonstrated that in an uncontrollable way. Moreover, one has only to consider that Canadian banks are doing ninety per cent. of their business with deposits which are, after all, but borrowed money reimbursable at call, and if the banks were to make advances to their customers with their own funds only, the volume of their transactions would be, indeed, mighty small compared with what it is now.

One Man One Vote

As a co-operative bank is an association of individuals, not an aggregation of capital, each member has only one vote, no matter the number of shares he owns. Moreover, to enforce still more this principle which is a great safeguard for small shareholders, always the more numerous, the vote by proxy is strictly prohibited. The amount of the each share is usually small, in order to facilitate the admission of every honest man, be he even poor or in easy circumstances. The affairs of the society are managed by

Saskatchewan Winter Fair

Live stock reigned at the Saskatchewan Winter Fair held at Regina last week. The best afforded by the herds of the Western Provinces were shown and the fair revealed, as never before, the health and wealth of this growing industry. Ideal weather prevailed throughout the week, and from the time of the official opening, which was conducted by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Brown, the program was carried out as to schedule time, and the immense crowds of spectators were well pleased with the showing as well as with the demonstration work conducted during the morning and evening of each day. Order and system characterized the work of every department. The work of the judges was well done. Men were selected who have the knowledge and the character to acquit themselves with credit, and this they did without exception. Some exceedingly difficult classes were out for adjudication in several of the breeds, and there was ample opportunity to make decisions that could be overturned or sustained with equal warrant. This was especially true in some of the horse classes.

Draft Horses

Draft horses were the dominant attraction and were a large factor in the towering success of this year's show. The exhibits were as high class as they were large. Never before in Saskatchewan has there been such a uniformly good collection of horses brought together as at this show. This statement is not hastily made, and is borne out by the attendance of the old-time horsemen who have been in attendance at this country's fairs since the inception of the draft horse business.

The showing of cattle did not exceed last year in regard to numbers, but the quality was better. Shorthorns were in the lead, Herefords a close second, and Jerseys and Aberdeen-Angus brought up the rear. Among the Shorthorns the yearlings were the most interesting class, twelve animals facing the judges. In condition and in individual excellence this class reflected great credit upon the breed. W. A. Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont., one of the members of the sheep commission, acted as judge. The awards were only ribbons, the object being to give prospective buyers an idea of relative value of animals.

Fat Cattle

The fat cattle were all judged by J. H. Grisdale, Dominion agriculturalist. In commenting upon the various classes, he stated that, while the entries were not as numerous as at Brandon, in his opinion the quality was quite as good. Meadow Girl, a pure bred Shorthorn, owned by P. M. Bredt, of Saskatchewan, was chosen as the grand champion of the fair, defeating Glencarnock, the champion Angus and grand champion last year at Brandon, shown by J. D. McGregor, Brandon.

In the cow classes for animals calved between July 1, 1908, and July 1, 1909, four heifers were brought in and P. M. Bredt & Sons won first honors with Queen of the Roses and White Rose, third prize going to Perfection 2nd, shown by J. M. Douglas, and fourth to Lady Belle, owned by George Kinnon.

Aberdeen-Angus

Classes of Aberdeen-Angus were extremely light, J. D. McGregor, Brandon, and Brown Bros., Ellisboro, being the only exhibitors. Only two classes were exhibited, each having two entries, J. D. McGregor winning first and second in the two-year-old class for steer or spayed heifer, as well as first in the three-year-old class, third being awarded to Brown Bros., Ellisboro, on a red Angus. No second was awarded in this class. Glencarnock, J. D. McGregor's first prize two-year-old, was awarded the championship as well as the silver cup, donated by the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus association for champion pure bred steer or female. This cup becomes the property of the winner.

Grade and Crossbreeds

In the grade and cross breed classes J. D. McGregor was the principal winner, securing first, second and fourth on

grade Angus steers; A. B. Potter, Langbank, third on a grade Shorthorn; J. Caswell fifth on a grade Shorthorn, and Hugh Armour, Regina, sixth on a grade Hereford, out of a class of seven entries in the three-year-old steer class. In the two-year-old steer class there was no competition, J. D. McGregor securing first, second and third on his three entries. In the yearling class no first was awarded, second going to Brown Bros., Ellisboro; third to J. Caswell, Saskatoon, and fourth to P. Leech, Baring.

In the championship class J. D. McGregor's three-year-old steer was chosen, the same animal also winning the cash prize offered by the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus association for the best grade steer sired by a pure bred Angus bull, as well as the silver cup offered for the champion grade Angus steer or female, which, being won for the second time, becomes the permanent property of the winner.

Herefords

Bulls calved previous to March 20, 1907—First, Famous, Joseph Kress, Lanigan, Sask.

Bulls calved during the 12 months previous to March 20, 1908—First, Monition, Mossom Boyd & Co., Prince Al-

men many important matters were discussed. President Bredt, in making a few remarks regarding the cattle industry, suggested that it would be well for the association to use its influence in encouraging community breeding of live stock. He said it would be a splendid thing for certain districts to be noted as centres of particular breeds. Upon the suggestion of A. F. Mantle, deputy minister of agriculture, it was decided that district representatives be appointed in each of the nine crop sections of the province to act in conjunction with the executive. The appointment of these was left to the executive.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell stated that the government had decided to appoint a live stock commissioner and that the appointment had been practically made.

J. H. Grisdale, in speaking briefly on the various results obtained at the experimental farm in feeding steers, said that quality was an important factor in making gains. Two-year-olds were the steers that made the most profitable gains in the East, but in the West the three-year-olds had given the best results. Feeding loose had also proved the most profitable of the various methods tried. Steers fed outside cost a trifle more per pound than those

Yorkshires for best barrow or sow out of a class of ten entries, F. T. Skinner secured first, second and third; A. B. Potter, fourth and fifth, and Peter Horn, Regina, sixth.

In the Tamworth, four entries were shown, F. T. Skinner securing first and third, and W. A. Marston, Fairbright, second. In Poland China class, F. H. Wieneke, Stony Mountain, was the only exhibitor, and secured first, second and third. In the class for grades, A. B. Potter and P. Horn were the only exhibitors, the former securing first, second and fifth, and the latter third and fourth.

Honors in the class for best pen of three bacon hogs, for which a silver cup was presented by the Regina Trading Company, and a cash prize by the Canadian Swift company, was won by F. T. Skinner, who also had the grand champion sow, thereby securing the silver medal donated by the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The sheep were judged by W. A. Dryden, and the awards were placed as follows:

In the pure bred long wool classes, J. M. Douglas, of Tantallon, Sask., and A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man., were the competitors.

Mackay had first, second and third, and Douglas fourth in section for ewes or wethers lambing in 1909. In section for ewes or wethers of 1910 Mackay was first, second and fourth, and Douglas third.

Mackay's shearling was champion of pure bred longwools.

F. T. Skinner, of Indian Head, was the only exhibitor of pure bred middle wools, taking the first three places in each section without opposition with nicely fitted Shropshires and Southdowns well worthy of prizes. His Shropshire shearling was made champion of the class.

Grade Sheep

In the grade class the entries were quite numerous and the quality exceptional. The section for ewes or wethers of 1909 was the strongest of the show. Wm. Darkness, Hazlewood, and J. McArthur, Duck Lake, had Oxford grades; J. M. Douglas, three grade Leicester ewes; Skinner, three grade Southdown wethers, and Mackay three high grade Leicester wethers.

The winners were Leicesters all the way, Mackay securing first, second and third, and Douglas fourth.

In the section for ewe or wether of 1910 McArthur was first and second, Mackay third, and Skinner fourth.

McArthur's first prize lamb excited considerable comment on account of its great scale, weighing at one year 210 pounds, in only moderate flesh. This lamb's dam was a very ordinary range ewe from the Maple Creek district, and in bringing out this exhibit Mr. McArthur gave a splendid demonstration of what can be accomplished by the use of good rams on Western range ewes.

Champions

Mackay's first prize shearling wether was champion of the grade class.

In the grand championship event Mackay's pure bred Leicester ewe and grade Leicester wether came against Skinner's Shropshire ewe. On account of his great scale, strong back and loins, Mackay's wether was awarded the grand championship with Skinner's ewe as reserve.

In the competition for the Saskatchewan farms silver trophy for best pen of three grade wethers, Mackay had an easy victory with his three high grade Leicesters.

Sheep Breeders Meet

F. T. Skinner, in the opening address of the Sheep Breeders' Association, said that the Argentine produced as much wheat as Western Canada, yet the Argentine found time to place on the British market yearly thirty million dollars' worth of mutton, and that there was no reason why Canada should not go one better. The time had arrived, he said, when the sheep raisers of the West had to buckle on their armour

Continued on Page 22

OFFICERS FOR NEXT YEAR

Cattle Breeders

President, Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood; vice-president, R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; directors, A. B. Potter, Langbank; J. M. Douglas, Tantallon; J. Dixon, Maple Creek.

Horse Breeders

President, W. H. Bryce, Arcola; vice-president, Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon; directors, James T. Raynor, Condie; W. E. Upper, North Portal. Honorary President, Alex. Mutch.

Sheep Breeders

President, Robert M. Douglas, Tantallon; vice-president, A. B. Potter, Langbank; directors, F. T. Skinner, Indian Head; G. W. Quick, Maple Creek; Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon.

Swine Breeders

President, M. Brennan; vice-president, J. M. Stowe; directors, J. Alston, Prince Albert; C. G. Bulstrode, Qu'Appelle; W. P. Osler, Wolseley.

bert; second, Gradation, same owners. Bulls calved during the 12 months previous to March 20, 1910—First, Gyroscope, Mossom Boyd & Co., Prince Albert; second, Bullition, same owners; third, Allegation, same owners.

Females calved previous to March 20, 1908—First, Pisidia, Mossom Boyd & Co.; Pandia, same owners; Graphic, same owners.

Bull bred in Saskatchewan, best bull any age — First, Gyroscope, Mossom Boyd & Co., Prince Albert.

Best female bred in Saskatchewan, best female any age — First, Pisidia, Mossom Boyd & Co., Prince Albert.

Jerseys

Bulls calved during the 12 months previous to March 20, 1909—First, Saskatchewan Glen Lad, William Anderson, Regina.

Females calved previous to March 20, 1908 — First, Saskatchewan Golden Lady, William Anderson, Regina; second, Lady's Gliden Tulip, same owner.

Cattle Breeders Meet

At the annual meeting of the cattle-

fed inside. Greatest gains were made when succulent feeds were employed.

O. H. Cohagen spoke on the marketing of cattle. Among the things he made reference to was the Winnipeg stock yards, in which he pointed out their defects, clearly demonstrating that more commodious yards were needed.

The secretary's report showed the financial affairs of the association in satisfactory condition.

Sheep and Swine

There was a falling off in regard to swine entries this year, but sheep showed improvement both in regard to numbers and quality. In judging swine Dean Rutherford officiated in place of Prof. Peters, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, who was unable to be present. The swine awards were placed as follows: F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, who was unable to visit Brandon, succeeded in securing the majority of the honors, with A. B. Potter, Langbank, the largest winner at Brandon, second.

Classes were only open to bacon hogs weighing between 175 and 225 pounds, and were all fairly well filled. In the

FARMING FOR PROFIT

To Get Two Dollars Where You Now Get One

Last season the farmers lost millions of dollars on account of the dry weather. Better farming methods would have saved a great deal of this. Dry farming is coming to be a science and is of every day use to the prairie farmer. The Guide devoted a great deal of time to find a book that would give reliable information on this subject. "Dry Farming," by Wm. Macdonald, is the best book on conservation of moisture and dry farming methods in existence. The author is an expert. The book is recommended very highly by Prof. W. J. Elliott of the C.P.R. demonstration farm at Strathmore, Alta.

We will send this book to any address by return mail for \$1.30 postpaid.

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Freer Trade Must Come

NOTE:—By special request many of the directors and executive officers of the farmers' organizations in the three provinces have given us their views upon the tariff for publication. They are unanimously in favor of the reciprocity agreement, and most of them advocate still greater freedom of trade. There is no doubt but that the low tariff sentiment in the West is becoming thoroughly aroused. The independent spirit of the West and courageous leaders of the people will accomplish much in the next decade.—Ed.

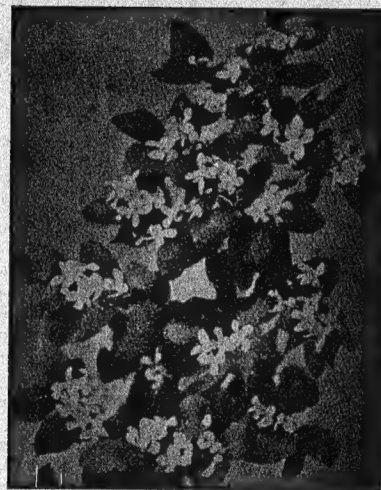
J. W. Scallion, Virden:—No question brought before the Canadian people for years has excited such general interest and given rise to such widespread discussion as the reciprocity agreement recently made between the governments of Canada and the United States. Of course that agreement has to be sanctioned by both governments before coming into operation. One can hardly understand why a purely business proposition, a simple measure of reciprocal trade between two countries already trading with each other to the extent of \$350,000,000 a year; a measure intended to free that important trade from all restrictions and make it more profitable to all persons engaged in it; to encourage its extension by giving it a larger market and more room for expansion, a market that can be taken advantage of or not as found profitable or otherwise; one can hardly understand why such an outcry should be made against such a measure by a section of the eastern press, some public bodies and some politicians in the House of Commons and outside of it. There must be some reason for those wild appeals, those fierce denunciations of the trade arrangement which all parties in Canada have been anxious to secure for the past forty years. Why is the measure opposed by those parties? Who are they? What is their occupation? Are they producers of wealth or the manipulators of wealth produced by the toil of the people? They are the great corporations; the financial institutions which profit by their freedom to operate and speculate in other countries, but would deny the same freedom to others; the millionaire pork packers who it was shown paid an average dividend of 50 per cent. per annum for 13 years on their packing business. They had a cinch on the Ontario raisers of hogs; the Buffalo market was not open to them those years and the consumer had to pay up also to help make that 50 per cent. dividend. Our great milling companies do not want competition in their purchase of wheat in the home market, nor in the sale of their flour. The consumers of their flour in Canada pay much higher prices than the consumers of their flour in Britain, where they meet competition. Their flour is protected in the home market and hence they can soak the consumer in their own country, and pay large dividends from year to year on their operations. Our protected manufacturers and all the hosts of privilege—the interests—are against it, and have all the hiring press (some of which, from their wild, insane screamings, have made themselves ridiculous and a disgrace to Canadian journalism), engaged to make an outcry against the measure.

Those protected interests, those forces of privilege which have become strong and powerful and arrogant under our protective system; which have framed our fiscal policy for years, now, when a measure of economic freedom is offered to a tariff-burdened people who have been protesting against such injustice and asking for fair play and a square deal for years; those, one-time infants of ours, whom we have nursed into millionaires, say the reciprocity agreement now before parliament must not pass, that the people of Canada must continue to purchase their supplies in a protected market where the prices are fixed by combinations of these interests operating under the shelter of a protective tariff. Not only that, but the Canadian farmers must sell their produce in such markets as these interests, in their patriotic zeal for the good of the country and the Empire, see fit to direct. They want to control both the buying and selling ends of the farmers' business. This is protection gone mad. The Canadian farmers and the great majority of the common people will not stand for such usurpation of their common rights. Those corporations, monied

interests, beneficiaries of privilege and their hired shouters and political tools are digging the grave of protection and privilege much faster than they are aware of. It is not the slight reduction on the tariff that is alarming them, but the dread of what is coming. They see the handwriting on the wall. The bogus protection given the products of the farm, such as 12 cents a bushel on wheat, 10 cents on oats and 15 cents on barley, etc., is to be abolished. Of course, most people know that such protection was a delusion, a device to keep the farmer docile while the beneficiaries of real protection were fattening upon his labor; but the farmer has demanded that the fraud should be wiped out, then he will have a clear field for action. Why should he be taxed to create millionaire manufacturers and other monied lords, while he has to meet the competition of the world for the products of his labor when exported. Those would-be masters of his want to keep outsiders from coming in and competing with him in the purchase of those products in the home market. That is the last straw. When the fight for fiscal freedom now on is finished there will be left very little protection or privilege for plutocracy in Canada. The Western farmers are watching their representatives at Ottawa. No buncombe resolution will deceive him. No amendment in favor of a lower tariff in implements for the purpose of killing reciprocity will satisfy him. Let such resolutions come after the reciprocity measure has passed the House. No political measure or device will deceive the West with regard to reciprocity. The people will have it.

D. W. Warner, Edmonton, Alta.—I wish to say with regard to the present fight for the reciprocity agreement with the United States, it is of the very greatest importance for the farmers to stand to their guns with all the force it is possible for them to muster, seeing to it that they lose no ground. If they fail to press their point with vigor enough to justify the government in passing the present agreement, they will not only have lost all they have gained so far but will have a more or less discouraged force with which to renew the attack. That is what would please the protectionists and what they are hoping for.

The protective tariff method of putting money into the pockets of the farm implement manufacturers has lost its charm for the farmer if it ever had any. We want to put some money in our own pockets now and if they want charity let them come to us as honorable beggars and we will use our pleasure to give according to our means and their needs. With our consent we do not propose to be bulldozed by a tariff that allows the manufacturing interests to receive under what we call false pretences, \$200,000,000 of our money in order that the government may obtain \$60,000,000 of revenue. We are willing to chance finding some cheaper method to put money into the government treasury, and do not object to putting it there ourselves direct if the removal of the tariff causes a shortage of federal funds. We meant what we said when we presented our requests to parliament December 16th last. We feel that those requests were not only reasonable but will, if granted, work out to the interest of the whole of Canada. As we are at present and are likely to be for a long time to come living under the competitive system of doing business, I believe that if the tariff was wholly removed it would bring about more competition and less combination in the implement business. We would be able to buy our machinery for less money and for the same reasons that the farmers living in the countries can buy other American and Canadian made tools for less money than we farmers can in our own countries. I consider that combination permitted and fostered by a protective tariff under a competitive system is the worst condition we could have for



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 Horse dealers have made thousands of dollars by buying lame, Spavined Horses, curing them with Kendall's Spavin Cure, and then selling the sound animals at a handsome profit.
 You can do the same with your own horses. Here is one man who saved his horse and his money by using Kendall's.
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 "I wish to inform you that I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success, on my horse. I found that it cures quickly and well". Yours truly, ROY HARPER.
 \$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. A copy of our book—"A Treatise On The Horse"—free at dealers or from us.
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everyone concerned except the protected interests.

The farmers are feeling the importance of their calling and are awakening to their united strength, which is tempered with reasonableness in a way that has so frightened the protected interests that their leaders have forgotten their geography and are going so far around as to go through Hudson's Bay by way of the Isthmus of Tehantepec.

Any member of parliament who concedes to their selfish requests will be standing on very slippery footing and will never be able to hold his feet in another election as far as the farmers are concerned. I do not see with what reason they would think they could safely turn a deaf ear to the farmers' requests at this time, for it looks from my point of view that the logical thing for this session of parliament to do would be, to wipe out with one stroke the tariff on farm implements.

Chas. E. Dunning, Beaverdale, Sask.—I strongly favor the ratification of the reciprocity agreement during the present session of parliament. Reciprocity forms one of the least jarring and easiest methods of attaining the ideal of free trade. There are many men who are free traders at heart, but who advocate protection on the ground that the country that took the first step in the direction of free trade would invite commercial destruction, owing to the fact of other countries keeping up their tariff barriers. This objection, however, cannot be said to apply to reciprocity, as the very meaning of that word is practically, "give and take." I am certainly of the opinion that a "give and take" policy between the nations of the world would do much toward levelling up the disparity between the masses and the classes. The charge is constantly being made that those who urge the placing of agricultural implements on the free list, are advocating class legislation. As a matter of fact the farmers' organizations were never more true to their ideal of equity than they are in this connection; for where can we find a more flagrant specimen of special privilege than in the present high protective tariff on those things which the province must have in order to produce the food for the masses. Our Western representatives profess themselves to be thoroughly in accord with our views on this matter when at home in their constituencies, and now is the time for them to make good their professions. In regard to the matter of raising the British preference to 50 per cent., here again a policy of "give and take" might fittingly be adopted. We "take" from Britain, not only protection for our commerce, but money to build up our growing West, and also the best of settlers to people it. Surely it is not too much to "give" in return the 50 per cent. advantage.

Dr. T. Hill, Kinley, Sask.—I believe in: (1) The ratification of the reciprocity agreement at the present session of parliament; (2) Placing agricultural implements upon the free list during the present session; (3) Increasing the British Preference to 50 per cent. of the general tariff. I would further state that if this agreement becomes law it will be the greatest accomplishment of the 20th century. And I may say that in writing this I am but echoing the unanimous voice of the West. The Grain Growers' movement of the West, along with the Ottawa delegation, was the concrete expression of this movement, and played an important part in influencing and strengthening the hands of the federal government in this agreement. We need to view this question with soberness and sincerity and to remember our duty and obligation as farmers and food producers. Agriculture is our greatest industry, and anything that improves the position of the farmer must advance the highest interest of Canada. Today we are confronted with the awful problem of providing food for an ever-increasing population, which before many years on this continent will reach two hundred millions of people, and Canada will be the chief source from which the food stuff to feed this vast population will come. Much of the poverty and suffering in America today is due to the monopoly of the land. The land rent alone in the large towns and cities amounts to \$250 per family of five for a year. In America 200 millions of acres are in the hands of less than

50,000 persons and corporations, most of which is held for speculation purposes. If this was in the hands of the common people it would provide a home in comfort for 20 millions of people. Our duty is to conserve the land in the interest of the people and to keep the farmer on the land; our watchword must be to the land, back to the land, keep with and on the land. This agreement will be the beginning of the end of many of the evils from which the farmer is suffering today. Whether we consider this agreement from the commercial, social or economic standpoint, its potent influence upon these two young nations will be everlasting good and will make for the highest destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race. Commercially and economically from a viewpoint as producers it will enhance our wheat in value to the extent of 8 cents to 10 cents per bushel, because of the different demands made upon the quality and grade existing in Winnipeg and Minneapolis. The Manitoba Grain Act demands that No. 1 Northern shall contain 60 per cent. of hard Red Fife wheat, whilst the Minneapolis law demands that No. 1 Northern shall contain only 50 per cent. of hard wheat. Under the Manitoba law No. 3 Northern must contain 50 per cent. or more of hard wheat. Our No. 1 Northern sells in Winnipeg from 8 cents to 10 cents below No. 1 Northern in Minneapolis; thus the requirement of the Minneapolis law demanding only 50 per cent. of the hard wheat brings our No. 3 Northern up to the standard of the Minneapolis No. 1 Northern, and thus giving the Canadian farmer an advantage of 8 to 10 cents, or in other words our No. 3 Northern equals No. 1 Northern Minneapolis.

In addition to wheat it will open up a splendid market for barley, the spread of which today between Winnipeg and Chicago is from 20 to 25 cents a bushel. And barley in the future, both from an agricultural and economic standpoint, will receive special attention from Western farmers. Then there is the important question of live stock which is an ever-growing industry and if there is no other reason but this important industry, it would be to our best interest to support this agreement.

George S. Long, Namao, Alta.—I am absolutely in favor of the adoption at the present session of parliament of the proposed measure of reciprocity between Canada and the United States. However, the agreement does not go far enough. The present parliament should also increase the British Preference to fifty per cent. of the general tariff, and put the agricultural implements on the free list. Our farmers will continue the fight to have this legislation passed by the present House.

STUDENTS RIOT

A Montreal dispatch of March 20 to the Winnipeg Free Press said:—The introduction of the McGill students into the anti-reciprocity demonstration to-night was hardly the success the promoters looked for. At 7.30 Mr. Sifton addressed the McGill men. A gathering of about forty reciprocity men had ensconced themselves in the gallery, from which they continually hurled interruptions. Then Mr. Sifton and Professor Leacock were placed in a carriage drawn by the students, and the route to the Windsor hall was taken up. Halfway to the hall there was an organized rush of the reciprocity men, the carriage was overturned, and Mr. Sifton and the professor were compelled to walk the rest of the distance. The carriage was speedily recaptured and taken up to the McGill grounds. There it was filled with wood and set on fire. The fire brigade was called to put out the fire. Once more gaining possession of the remaining portion of the vehicle, the students drew it through the principal streets, adding to the hilarity by breaking car windows and a few store windows. The police so far had not interfered to any great extent, but when the procession returned to the McGill grounds they made up their minds that it was time for the students to disperse. A rush was made, and there was some clubbing. Some of the students beat a retreat to the Y.M.C.A., pursued by the police. The students got out the hose of the building and turned it on the bluecoats, whom they also assailed with snowballs. The police finally won out, and the students were dispersed. Several arrests were made.



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consisting of TWO CARLOADS of first class mares. Also several consignments of MANITOBA HORSES. Our buyers claim that they never had a nicer lot. Matched teams of different color, besides a carload of BUSH HORSES, which are a little thin but will be sold for the high dollar; besides several gentlemen's outfits who are leaving the city and have no further use for them.

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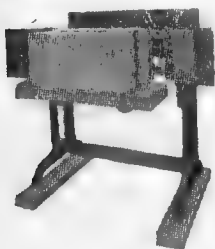
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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Heart to Heart

This is a department which is conducted for the benefit of our readers. The chief feature is the great variety of thought expressed. No contributions for this department are solicited, and none are paid for. They are all free-will offerings from the hearts of The Guide readers. It does not seem right that readers should be denied the privilege of perusing some of the letters which the editor receives, so they are here presented.

RECIPROCITY IN OPINIONS

I take your paper but agree with you in some respects only. In my opinion your paper is becoming the greatest agitator for class legislation of any paper in Canada. To make the bold statement without any qualification that the heel of the manufacturer and almost everyone else is on the neck of the farmers is a dangerous policy, especially so in these Western Provinces where not over 50 per cent. of the people understand the actual condition of trade, commerce, revenue, etc., of our country. In my opinion, after farming here for twenty years, I have come to the conclusion that the farmers of the three provinces, considering the advantages they have received from federal and provincial governments, are the most highly favored and protected people in all Canada, with the probable exception of the members of the legal and medical professions. — Wallis Govan, Indian Head, Sask.

APPRECIATION HELPS

I hope you receive this (dollar) in time to renew before it is necessary to discontinue my paper, for I should not like to miss even one issue of The Guide. — D. W. Warner, Edmonton, Alta.

DISLIKES TOBACCO ADS

As a diligent reader and warm friend of The Guide there is something I want to write you about, and it has been on my mind for some time. That is tobacco and cigar advertisements that appear from time to time in The Guide. Seeing that in all else it is an all-round clean paper, I am sorry to see its pages soiled with cigar advertisements. Today The Guide is widely read in our homes, and for the sake of the youth of our land and clean journalism I hope you will see your way clear to draw the line with doubtful advertisements. — Donald Paterson, Kenton, Man.

SENATOR WITHOUT GUIDE!

I am going to England in a few weeks, so please stop your valuable paper. — (Hon.) H. Derbyshire (Senator), Ottawa, Ont.

GOOD

We get extra good value for our dollar, and no farmer should be without The Guide. — J. E. Case, Welwyn, Sask.

SAYS VIEW IS PARTIZAN

My reason for quitting your paper was owing to the partizan view your paper took at the last election. I never was in favor of government elevators, but as this was your own child you should have nursed it. I know a little of the anxiety you had in sending Bonnar out to different points. If it would be good for Manitoba it would be just as good for Saskatchewan. But where is the howl now! When I am satisfied that you can and are running an independent paper I will take some shares. We knew what interest you had in booking Bonnar for Melita. John Williams knew from your office two weeks before Bonnar's meeting was announced. Deny this if you can. — I. B. Cosgrove, Cameron, Man.

REASON FOR THANKFULNESS

I thank God that at last the farmers of the Northwest have a paper of their own, a medium through which they can exchange their views and discuss the great problems which confront society in this morning of the twentieth century. It does an old war-horse good to read the editorials in The Guide, also the host of other able and level-headed articles. These things prove what I have contended for years, that is, that the farmers have in their own ranks men with the ability and capability, honesty and integrity to manage any and all business, also ably fill all the offices from the lowest to the highest. — R. O. Owens, Independence.

A CHEERFUL LIGHT

The Guide is a cheerful light. Keep sending it to me; and may it ever shine and make its findings to all well known within every farmer's home, and may it do as in the past: make evil deeds well known and tell us where our robbers are and tell us how much they steal. Keep your searchlight shining brighter that you may see afar and no doubt you will many wrongs reveal. We may in time remedy them if we united be. Ah, yes there still is life and within is hope of glorious days. We need not wait till earth is past to have our just share. Just send true men to parliament our interests for to seek. Party politics is, with the love of money, the root of all evil. — George Z. Smith, Minitonas, Man.

BEST HOME PAPER

The Guide is the best home paper I ever saw. Then this cold winter I have had lots of time to read it and made good use of it. I have been working to get new subscriptions and to take stock in the company, but on account of the poor crops in this locality people are hanging back. — Fred DeMong, Hoodoo.

A GOOD EDUCATOR

I don't want to be without The Guide. I get lots of good education out of it. Keep hammering away and I think we will get more reward for it yet. — John Bradley, Keephills, Alta.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

Never mind, old man. A little late. But I'll wire you direct when I want to suspend The Guide. — R. F. Chapman.

CANADA TEACHING WORLD

Please stop sending my Guide to England, and if you don't mind, keep them for me till I call for them about the end of April. I have enjoyed them immensely and they have kept me posted on the United Farmers' movement, and I shall miss them for two months, but wish to read up the back numbers. Canada is going to teach the world a lesson. — F. W. Godsal, Whitechurch, Shropshire, England.

A COMMON FOE

The farmers of the West ought to be thankful that they can have a paper like The Guide coming to their homes, and those who do not take it, it is their own loss. It is of the greatest importance at the present time that the farmers of Canada stand solidly together and fight their common foe, the corporations. — J. H. Aylesworth, Naisbury, Sask.

THE FARMERS' FRIEND

I don't wish to miss a single copy. It is the farmers' friend and the only paper that advocates the farmers' rights from an independent stand. I consider that there is not an issue but what is worth the year's subscription. — R. L. Hayes, Stoughton, Sask.

FRANK AND OPEN

I admire the frank and open manner in which your paper expresses itself in the interest of a square deal. It should be in every farmer's home in this Western country. — W. A. Finch, Carman, Man.

APPRECIATES GUIDE

I certainly do appreciate The Guide and the noble work it is doing, and with my renewal I send my most hearty wishes for future success. — A. J. Biskett, Lockwood, Sask.

BEST IN WEST

I think The Guide is the best farm paper in the West and I would not be without it. — Norman McKinnon, Riga, Sask.

INDEPENDENCE EXPENSIVE

I am doing all I can to increase the circulation of The Guide as I fully appreciate the good it is doing and the independent stand it is taking at such cost to itself. — Ben Taylor, Colonsay, Sask.

BOUND TO BE KNOCKED

I am more than satisfied with the way you conduct this paper. I see from time to time you get some knocks from those knowing fellows, but never mind, go ahead, you are sure to come across Gabriels and Fairplays, but I think Fairplay would do well to study English politics and Canadian too before he tries to teach others. — John Tom Davis, Franklin, Man.

GOOD DOLLAR'S WORTH

It is the best dollar's worth of information and news I receive. — A. H. Smith, Prince Albert, Sask.

LETTERS THAT COUNT

Recent letters in The Guide from old country manufacturers are about the most telling things you could have published in the cause of The Guide. — Davis Bros.

THINKS WELL OF US

We think very highly of The Guide and would not be without it. — Lothien Bros., Nokomis, Sask.

WILL STAND BY US

I admire the stand you take on the side of right, irrespective of party. Keep on and you are and you will come out O.K. Let Roblin and Scott say as they please, you have right on your side and the farmers are one with you in your work. It certainly is hard to run an independent paper in a "party-cursed" country as Canada is. — R. H. Longmore, Hubbard, Sask.

CAN'T GET AWAY FROM IT

Once a farmer takes The Guide he is a sure subscriber for all time if he reads at all, as The Guide is the one paper that is doing a vast good in educating the farmers. — R. Frank Widdifield, Creelman, Sask.

A COMMON OCCURRENCE

You will please stop The Guide as I am going back to the States. I will send for your paper again when I get located. — A. W. Pyle, Hardisty, Alta.

HELPS THE LEGISLATORS

Kindly send my Guide to the legislative buildings during my stay here, as I miss it very much. — A. M. Lyle, M.P.P., Winnipeg, February 20, 1911.

SO DO WE

I long for the time when The Guide will be in every farmer's home. — James MacKay, Red Deer, Alta.

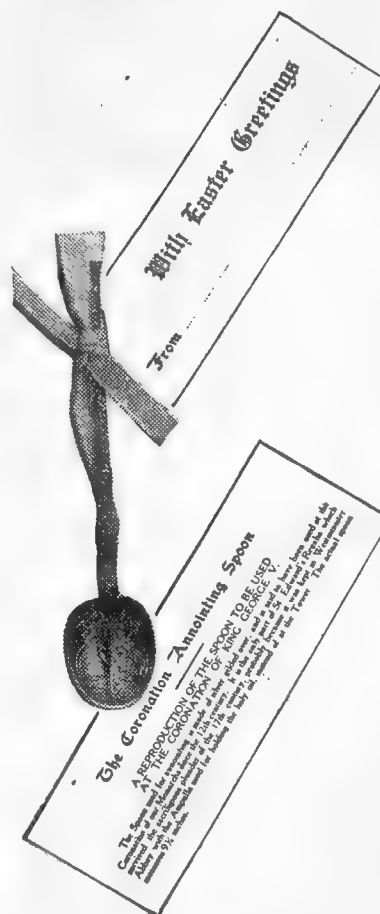
LIKES OUR WAY

As for The Guide, I would not be without it for four times the money. I like the way you go after things. — C. Bissett, Leduc, Alta.

NEEDED IN THE FIGHT

Have missed 80 per cent. of my Guides since October. Can't afford to be without The Guide these strenuous times. — B. E. Graham, Regina, Sask.

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C.P.R. Capitalization

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, March 17.

Opposition members of parliament who have grievances to ventilate and pet theories on which they desire to expatiate, are having the time of their lives just now. As has been previously stated, it is part of the plan of the opposition, in the effort to defeat reciprocity, to obstruct the business of the house in the hope that the government will get tired of listening to long winded speeches and drop reciprocity. There are so many first rate grievances owned by the people of Canada, that for the present the opposition members have no difficulty in bringing up questions which really seem worth debating, and if they would content themselves with stating their case without repeating all the speeches that have been made in previous years on the same subject, it might be said that the time of parliament was well spent in their discussion.

The government program for this week was to have a general statement by Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, on Monday afternoon, with reference to the question of immigration, followed by the consideration of the estimates of expenditures by that department for the next year, and the resumption of the reciprocity debate on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, with another sitting devoted to the estimates on Friday. The opposition, however, willed otherwise, and when the motion was made on Monday to go into committee of supply, to enable Mr. Oliver to make his statement, F. D. Monk, member for Jacques Cartier, moved instead that in view of the fact that the country's carrying trade was likely to be diverted from Canadian channels, the house express its opinion and determination that the construction of the Georgian Bay canal should be commenced forthwith. A debate followed, in which G. V. White (North Renfrew), E. B. Devlin (Wright), James Arthurs (Parry Sound), Hon. Wm. Pugsley, minister of public works, took part, and then Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had meanwhile been doing some thinking, called the attention of the speaker to the fact that as the resolution was one which involved the expenditure of public money, it could not be adopted on the motion of a private member of the house and was therefore out of order. Mr. Speaker upheld the premier's contention, and Mr. Oliver was then allowed to go ahead and explain the work of the immigration department. The debate showed, however, that there is practically no opposition to the Georgian Bay canal project, though the enormous expenditure which the construction of the canal will involve makes the government delay the commencement of the work until smaller and more pressing schemes have been carried out.

On Tuesday, when the motion was made to go into committee of ways and means for the purpose of discussing the proposed reciprocity agreement several conservative members were ready with other matters which they desired to bring before the house, and there were discussions on the propriety of making a grant of land to an English soldier who served in the Red River expedition of 1871, on the fisheries on the Great Lakes and on the capitalization of railways. The last question was introduced by W. F. Maclean, the independent member for South York, who moved a resolution in favor of placing the control of the capitalization of railways in the hands of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

C.P.R. Stock Issue

Mr. Maclean said he thought the railway commission was much better qualified to deal with this matter than a promiscuous body like the railway committee of the House of Commons, and spoke of the working of the legislation along the lines he was proposing which had been adopted by the State of New York. As an instance of the necessity for this step he referred to the C.P.R. This company, he said, now had a capital stock of \$180,000,000 and in addition \$55,000,000 of 4 per cent. preference stock and \$136,000,000 of 4 per cent. consolidated debenture stock. The company

recently received authority from the Governor-in-council to issue \$50,000,000 more capital, of which it had issued \$30,000,000, still having the right to issue another \$20,000,000. He contended that the C.P.R. could get all the money it required to build extensions and equip the road by the issue of 4 per cent. debentures, and which would only have to earn 4 per cent. Instead, they were allowed to issue common stock on which they had been paying 14 per cent. for some years, and by means of which they were able to cut melons to the profit of the shareholders and to the detriment of those who had to pay the charges which enabled them to make the profits.

Mr. Maclean complained that the members from the West were indifferent to his appeal when he spoke of the excessive freight rates a few weeks ago, and read a letter from W. J. Lawless, secretary of the Normanton, Sask., Grain Growers' Association, recording the appreciation of the association for his address on that occasion, and regretting that he received no support, even from the Western members. He hoped, however, the Western members would support him in this motion, which was not intended as a vote of want of confidence.

Hon. Geo. P. Graham, said Mr. Maclean's proposition was worthy of consideration and he had discussed it with the chairman of the railway commission and others, but he had not yet been able to convince himself that the people of Canada were prepared to take the control of the capitalization of railways out of the hands of parliament and entrust it to the railway commission. He agreed that capitalization had a great deal to do with rates, but said the Western farmers at present had lower rates on their wheat and oats between the point of production and Port Arthur than the American farmers had between their country points and Duluth. Mr. Maclean had only two supporters when a division was taken, J. Russell, of Toronto, and Dr. Sproule, both conservatives.

LAND VALUES IN WINNIPEG

(From an Exchange)

The Grain Growers' Guide, of Winnipeg, Canada, is a journal of Western Canada, owned completely by the organized farmers of Western Canada, which was founded and "exists only to shed the light in dark places and to forward the cause of democracy." These men are certainly running free trade on right lines. The Guide has recently ordered a special supply of the pocket edition of "Progress and Poverty" with a special cover, on which appears the following significant and telling paragraphs:—

"Wipe out the tariff law and the robbery which takes place under its protection."

"Raise the revenue by taxing land values and monopoly in natural resources, and thus forever break the power of the trusts."

"The value of an acre of land in the heart of Winnipeg is \$400,000, or equal to the value of 100,000 acres of farm land at \$4 per acre. Taxation of land values would fall lightly upon the farmer."

"Under the right system in Canada, our timber limits, our mines, our railway franchises and harbor privileges, would bring into the public treasury more than all that is raised by the tariff."

"All the powerful monopolists are great landowners. There could never be a landless aristocracy. By placing all taxes upon land values which includes all natural resources, the power of the great modern feudal barons of special privilege will be completely broken."

"The taxation of land values would take for the use of the community that value which is the creation of the community, leaving sacred to the individual all that belongs to the individual."

We congratulate Canada and the farmers of Western Canada on the possession of The Grain Growers' Guide and we congratulate The Grain Growers' Guide on possessing an executive capable of such patriotic activity and true and enlightened views.—Land Values, London, Eng.

Note.—This book may be secured for 20 cents postpaid from The Book Dept. Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE

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Carrot—McK's. Oxheart	.05	.10	.90
Cauliflower—McK's. Early Snowcap	.25	3.00	—
Celery—McK's. White Plume	.05	.25	—
Corn—McK's. White Cory	.05	—	.25
Cucumber—McK's. Long Green	.05	.15	1.25
Lettuce—McK's. Prairie Queen	.05	.25	—
Onion—McK's. Yellow Globe	.05	.20	1.75
Onion—McK's. Red Wethersfield	.05	.20	2.25
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Radish—McK's. Rosy Gem	.05	.15	1.00
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BRANDON, Man.

CALGARY, Alta.

SEEDSMEN TO WESTERN CANADA

A RECESSIONAL

(In Toronto Sun).

God of our fathers, in this day
Of swift-winged word and wide debate,
O make us rational, we pray,
In what we write, and print, and say,
Through Thy compassion great.

The wild and poisoned word restrain,
Make powerless the unbridled lie;
In mercy keep Thy people sane,
That frenzied vaporings may be vain,
And harmlessly pass by.

Forbid it, Lord, that we should lose
Our sense of humor; let us smile
At narrow and distempered views.
May fatuous nonsense but amuse
And serve no end of guile.

Let pity move us more than hate,
For every false, misguided pen
That bans with blame infuriate
A wholesome policy of state,
That means the weal of men.

Let truth and reason still prevail,
Though argument be tense,
Though selfish interest rant and rail,
May fallacy and falsehood fail.
Lord, save our common sense!

For vicious jibe and rancorous threat,
To shame when passion cools,
For sneers unneighborly, unjust,
That harm the Nation's mutual trust,
Good Lord, forgive the fools!
J. W. BENGOUGH.

FARMERS' BANK CASE

(Guide Special Correspondence)

Ottawa, March 17.—The failure of the Farmers' bank and the circumstances leading up to its incorporation, were the subject of a two days' debate in the House of Commons this week, on a motion by David Henderson, conservative member for Halton, calling for the appointment of a royal commission to investigate the organization and incorporation of the bank, the issue of the certificate of the treasury board permitting the bank to issue notes and transact business, and the efficiency of the bank act in relation to the institution. Mr. Henderson stated that on several occasions prior to the granting of the certificate he warned the finance minister that there was something wrong and asked that a commission of investigation be appointed. Mr. Fielding denied that Mr. Henderson had warned him, and said there was no need for a commission as all the facts were already before the public. A number of opposition speakers endeavored to fix the responsibility for the failure of the bank upon Mr. Fielding, who was warmly defended by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other government supporters. The motion came to a vote at 2 o'clock on Friday morning, and was defeated on a party vote by 97 to 62.

DID NOT KNOW ENOUGH

Hon. A. W. Kruger, twice a senator from Brown County, is a county option, Woman's suffrage Dutchman. At the educational Association, where he attended the school officers' section, he told an amusing story: One of my neighbours is an illiterate fellow, and he went to the little school mistress in our district with the big constitutional and referendum ballots, to ask her to read and explain them to him. When she had explained the first, he said, "Yah, yah! I wote for him." After hearing the second measure explained, he repeated, "Yah, yah! I wote for him," but when the woman's suffrage provision was explained, he said, "Yah, yah! I understand." "But will you not vote for it?" asked the teacher. "Nay, nay," answered the enlightened citizen, "A woman do not know enough to wote."—Brookings (S. D.) Press.

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AND REAP A
BOUNTIFUL HARVEST

OUR SEED

WHEAT & POTATOES

are guaranteed to be first-class
Let us know your wants

SHIP us your Best BUTTER and
EGGS. Our Prices are High and
we PAY CASH

Dominion Produce Co.

WINNIPEG & MAN.

SHIP YOUR
FURS
AND
HIDES
TO
McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
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WINNIPEG - MANITOBA
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SHIP TO US.

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Pennsylvania Products—Best Oils at lowest prices

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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY

Editor, Guide:—Will we get our rights by reforming the old parties or forming a new party? That is the point to decide. We are all aiming for a square deal. Mr. Kirkham's statements and contentions are fair and, in the main, correct, and I think show more the necessity of improving the old parties rather than forming a new one. It is now a question of which is best to do in the matter. I am strongly of the opinion that it will be easiest and best to reform the old parties. It will not disturb them, nor will it hurt them to reform them. But did you ever stop to think that it is just as necessary to have that new party, whatever form it may take, under the direct control of the people by such power as Direct Legislation, or failing that, then the nearest we can get to Direct Legislation, and that is, selecting the best candidates and pledging them in black and white? No doubt all will agree that the members of a new party will be composed of human individuals, just the same as in the old parties, and subject to the same temptations, and who can say how many of them will stand the test of five years, refusing heavy bribes and fat offices as a reward for some special favor for some capitalistic power or corporation greed. We know many honest men have entered both parties in the past, but because there was no organized effort on the part of the rate-payers who elected them to power to fight for our most important demands, and then when demands are made of them by the cabinet they are not in that strong position to refuse, which they would be in if they had signed a pledge, by saying "Hands off, we are already pledged to our constituents in black and white."

I have been told by more than one representative in the past that "it would be well for us if we were pledged in black and white, as it would place us in a much stronger position in refusing any unreasonable demands of the cabinet," for those same men admit if they are not in the cabinet that they are a nonentity and do not represent the people that place them in power. Mr. Kirkham says it will be impossible to beat the machine in selecting a candidate. Now I will admit that that is the great trouble, and that is where the trouble hinges, just on that point, and that is just where we will be beat if our people are not equal to the occasion in each constituency, but I would also point out that it is a fact that we have about seventy-five per cent. of the whole in our favor, and that they are also desirous of creating better conditions, from a political standpoint. Then what is necessary to obtain success is to get fifty per cent. of that body active in their own interests, or say about fifty per cent. of the liberals to join the local liberal associations, and about fifty per cent. of the conservatives to join the local conservative associations, and see to it that in each case your local officers are men who will stand for a square deal. Now, is it not a fact that when we have the numbers thinking as we do, but divided in opinion on imaginary party lines, that once they realize that by taking control of their respective conventions, and the local associations sending delegates to the central associations and making the selections of candidates, if we are successful in selecting the right men we are then in a very strong position? What is necessary then is to have them sign the pledge and if we have been successful in making a wise selection, then we have made a great step in advance. Here is a thought for consideration. Is it not just as possible for the liberal party in convention, and the conservative

party in convention, to see that the conventions are handled in such a manner that we can beat the machine in the deal, and to see that the selection is made by the true men of each party in their individual parties, then under those conditions, is it not possible for either of those parties to make just as wise a selection as any new party could make? That is a point that wants to be borne clearly in mind. I cannot understand how any new party is going to make a more wise selection than either of the party conventions can make, if the party conventions are taken possession of by the active and honest thinking people of each party in the local convention. Mr. Kirkham says it is necessary for the people to take charge of the ballot boxes. No doubt that is so and if we will do our duty in taking possession of the conventions it is not impossible nor hard to do. We will then get possession of the ballot boxes and if we will not do our duty in our party conventions what is going to move us to do our duty in a new party? Then

new party against the tremendous power of the two old parties. I fear it is impossible to beat the two old parties combined, with wealth unimaginable in amount that will be furnished by capitalistic power and corporation greed. That must be looked for. Those powers will spend millions, and it will pay them to do so from a financial point of view. For do you not see that the formation of a new party will set them both up in arms against us, while in reforming the old parties such would not happen? When we as producers and consumers—the Great Plain People—get our rights, our exploiters will then get millions and millions less profits than they get today under present conditions; and while they continue to get those millions and millions of profits that they are not entitled to, then the fact remains that it works a hardship on the many, the producers and consumers—the Great Plain People. In conclusion let me quote our friend, Mr. Scallion of a few days ago in the Tribune: He says, "This is no time for a division in the ranks of those who are in favor of fiscal freedom. These ranks are made up of men of all shades of politics and any attempt to form a third political party would drive many of them back into their old party lines." I would further say there is nothing on record in the past to give us any encouragement in going to victory with a new party no matter what form it may take, but I say by all means let us have one or the other, whichever is found best. At the Brandon convention a resolution was passed giving the executive power to frame the pledge to be used for Manitoba. No doubt we will receive it at no late date, and then let every man put his shoulder to the wheels of progress and, as Mr. Partridge has often said, "usher in a brighter and a happier day."

JOHN KENNEDY.
Winnipeg.

STOCK RAISING

Editor Guide:—The arguments the manufacturers put up for protection look as if the man who tills the soil has no right in this Western country. T. A.

THE SIEGE OF OTTAWA

How the Farmers raided the Politicians

This is the story of the great campaign which was started last December when the farmers bombarded Ottawa. Every farmer who went to Ottawa with his 500 fellow farmers should have a copy of this book. It is a record that every farmer living in the West today should be glad to have. It tells the full story of what the farmers did at Ottawa; how they took charge of the House of Commons and told Sir Wilfrid Laurier they wanted tariff reduction and a square deal. Every man who plans to keep pace with the democracy of the West should have one of these books. Get several copies and give them to your friends and show them what the farmers have done. Per copy 25 cents, post paid; five copies for \$1.00. Special price for larger orders to local branches.

BOOK DEPT. GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

he says, "If the voters will consign their votes to their own needs instead of splitting them up as we have done in the past." Right you are, particularly so under the present system, and I may say even with a new party in the field it is only reasonable to say the same thing might happen. But by the producers and the Great Plain People taking possession of the local associations in their respective parties, making an honest selection to each convention and not letting either of them leave the conventions until each man has signed the pledge prepared for him to sign, then and only then will we have come to the great point, that it will make no difference to us how they poll their votes, for whichever party wins, or whichever man wins, we have a friend at court. And besides you will let every man have full liberty to vote for his dear old party he is so loyal to, notwithstanding the fact that neither of the old parties have been loyal to him. No more can you expect a new party to be loyal any more than either of the old parties until you have the power of the Recall or the power to be obtained through pledging candidates.

Then again he says, "Can our people be prevailed upon to sacrifice time and money to take possession of those conventions?" If not, how in the name of common sense are we to become sufficiently active, and where is the finance to come from that will be necessary in the formation of a new party? It is going to require barrels of money to win out with a

Russell, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, overlooked the fact that every man born in this country is a free agent and has equal authority and equal rights and when he over-reaches his authority and interferes with other people's rights he becomes a criminal and does not respect himself, and if a man does not respect himself he cannot demand the respect of any man, for he has no dignity in him. I am proud to say that I am a Canadian and can work for a living and not be a pauper and ask for protection from the great plain people. Mr. Russell makes me think of the olden times when the children of Israel made complaint; they made them work harder. When the farmers' delegation waited on the government at Ottawa the manufacturers said they should go home and do better farming and go into mixed farming. I think the farmers have been in mixed farming too long to suit my idea, i.e., stock-raising for the manufacturers. Here is a statement made by Mr. Wm. McNeil, of Vancouver, at the Manufacturers' convention: "20,000 smoking chimneys, 500,000 busy working people and more than 500 million dollars of invested capital. It is interesting to know, and I am not going to bother you with figures, that the value of the manufactured products of Canada at the time of the last census amounted to \$613,000,000; greater in value than the combined products of our farms, our forests, our mines, our fisheries and our furs. (Applause)." Mr. Editor, if Mr. McNeil's

statement is correct, then the farmers are entitled to a bonus so we can raise capital stock for the manufacturers to blow about. I think we had better go out of the capital stock business before we take T. A. Russell's advice on going into the horned stock business. If we have such good markets in the West for our products as Mr. Russell thinks I will just give one case of my own in February, 1905. I had some stall-fed cattle and some of my neighbors had a few, too, for sale. We wanted to sell on foot but the price was too low. Some wrote to the lumber camps. I wrote to several firms in Winnipeg and one firm in Gladstone for prices on dressed beef. The best offer I got was from a commission company in Winnipeg at 4½ cents, if I would ship them. Well, we killed and shipped and when the beef got there the commission firm wired me that beef had dropped to 3 cents and advised me to put it in cold storage, saying the price would rise again. It stayed in cold storage till June and I got an offer of two cents. I wrote to them and told them I would hold them good for 4½ cents. Then I got a big bill for cold storage, saying that if I kept it in cold storage till July, I would likely get 7 or 8 cents for it. I saw their point and went to Winnipeg and found that the commission company was charging me double storage and that beef was 4½ cents the day they put it in cold storage, and they had sold some at 4½ cents. I went to Mr. Gordon, of Gordon, Ironsides & Fares, and he said that two cents was all I could get for it. I told him what the commission firm had said about the raise in July to from 7 to 8 cents. He said it would not rise and that he could get all he wanted at 2 cents and did not want mine at that. Well, after I had been to every place in the city that handled beef in cold storage, I could do nothing better than two cents or let it be eaten up in cold storage charges. Out of 4,150 pounds of beef with all the expenses I got \$16.80. I went to two lawyers to see if I could make the commission firm make good their offer. They smiled at me and said they were no good. I looked up their capital. Five men and capital of \$10,000 and not incorporated. I knew of one farmer that shipped and did not get one red cent out of his shipment. Who is to blame for this? Of course the farmers. One packer said that I ought to know better; that when a farmer shipped in his dressed beef that way they had a cinch. When the manufacturers remove that cinch and drive the monopolists out of the market we will let Mr. Russell take us by the arm and will say we have a free market. Mr. Russell did not tell the farmers they had better go home and do better farming and rustle for T. A. Russell and the manufacturers.

W. C. MITCHELL.
Bowsman River, Man.

ONLY A START

Editor Guide:—I cannot but think but the members of the government are beginning to think that it is about time that they gave us something, if only a little of what they promised before they got in power. They are a long time and a long way from free trade as they have it in England, but they have made the start at last and we must do our part to keep them going. Our ministers can do what the farmers and the consumers of this country want, such as free implements, woollens, leather and many other things. They have not touched these, but can we wonder when we read in the press that they will not do anything to hurt the infants of their own creation? In many cases I am inclined to think it would be better if they were buried while young. Then we could get better stock to start with. There is only one way that reforms can be brought about and that is to get the farmers and all working classes to organize and work together and be on hand when election time comes. But it's no use doing as we have in the past—leave it until the last week or two or month when all the big guns are in motion. I think we should be getting our small arms in readiness right now. We should get some of our leaders in the Grain Growers' Association to draw up a platform now and keep it in view and we would have a better chance when the time comes to use it.

E. J. WAKEHAM.
Ituna, Sask.

KEEP SENDING RESOLUTIONS

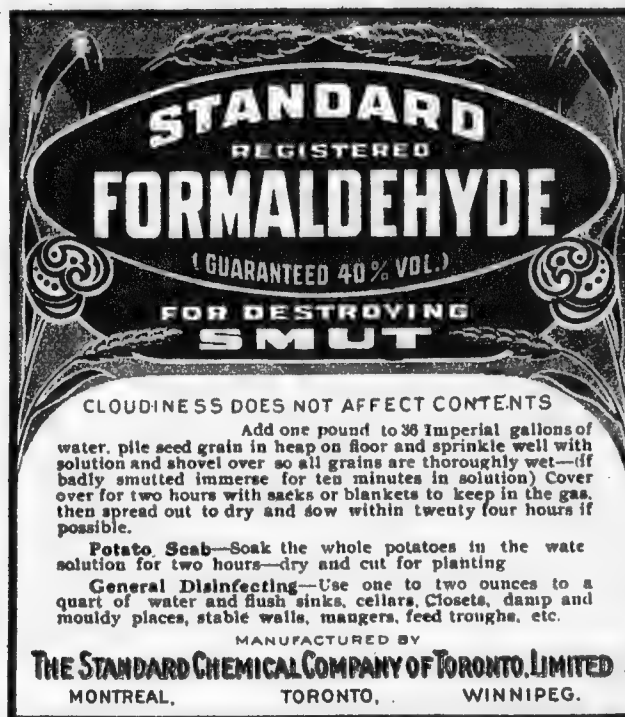
Editor, Guide:—In perusing the newspapers it must strike most of us very forcibly that all the resolutions that are being passed against the ratification of the reciprocity agreement emanate from boards of trade, provincial conservative

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For and by the Board of Agriculture, Ontario, Canada. This pamphlet is a reprint of the pamphlet published by the Ontario Board of Agriculture, and is intended to be distributed to all grain growers in Ontario. It contains a full and complete description of the various forms of smut which attack grain, and the best methods of preventing and eradicating them. It is a valuable work for every grain grower, and is sent free of charge to all who request it. Write to the Ontario Board of Agriculture, Toronto, for a copy.



1.—Semence en tas ou en planches. — Couvrez le tas ou les planches avec des sacs ou des couvertures, et laissez le grain se sécher pendant deux heures. — Faites tremper le grain dans la solution pendant deux heures. — Semez le grain aussitôt après. 2.—PATATES GALEUSSES. — Faites tremper les patates dans la solution pendant deux heures. — Semez les patates aussitôt après. Cette solution est très bonne pour détruire les étoups, les charbons, les mures d'étable, les auges, etc.

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governments, the "vested interests," etc. They do not, however, represent the common people by any means. That the ratification of the reciprocity agreement will go through at this session we all hope, but let me suggest that our local associations could imitate the big interests to advantage by passing resolutions favorable to reciprocity and sending them to our government. It is regrettable that our governments have not listened more attentively to our demand for free trade in agricultural implements and machinery. The decrease that they have made in the agreement does not satisfy us for the very simple reason that we will not benefit in the least. Let us again apply the same method as I have suggested for reciprocity. In our "Siege of Ottawa" we urged that the British preference be increased to 50 per cent. of the general tariff. Let us emphasize to the government our demand to that effect by resolution. We must show a united front all the time.

THOMAS WOOD.

Covington, Sask.

FOR THIRD PARTY

Editor, Guide:—The attitude of our Western members the last few weeks must have been disappointing to their constituents in general, and in particular where the farmer's vote is predominant. Once more we feel the chains of party ties, and how helpless we feel. Had we but 20 or 30 farmers in parliament, pledged to no party, having as their aim no special privileges but equal rights for all, what a steadying influence it would have been. At the last meeting of the Dana Grain Growers' Association W. H. Lillwall, of Colonsay, spoke on the question of a third party. The meeting was most enthusiastic on the question and passed an unanimous vote that the farmers of this constituency hold a convention at some central spot and nominate a man for either or both of our legislatures. I trust that this question may be brought forward in the immediate future, as in our own hands lies the remedy for the existing evils. To the local associations in the West I have a word to say, "Go thou and do likewise."

W. E. HALL

Dana, Sask.

FOR DIRECT LEGISLATION

Editor, Guide:—I must say I am proud of our Guide; in a country cursed by party you have kept aloof from the snare of either party and you are doing a grand educational work. Progress is being achieved. We all feel the benefits now. What will it be eventually? Not the least interesting department of our Guide is the Mail Bag. On perusal each week it's plain that the common people are thinking and, as a rule, can give expression to their thoughts. Some admirable suggestions are in every issue, but I find you also publish the other thing. In a recent issue you were brought to task for complimenting the imperial government on their conduct of business. I am not a hide-bound politician, but I remember the time when previous to an election in Ireland (of which I happen to be a native) the bailiffs of the several estates drove around and ordered the farmers to attend and vote for Lord Caulleragh, or whoever represented the landlords. That, of course, was before W. E. Gladstone gave us the ballot act. It's strange that almost every measure passed in the interests of the people emanated from one political party. Just now the imperial parliament is blessed with men at the helm who are pledged to give the common people a square deal and their first move must be to reduce the power of that standing disgrace, the House of Lords. Just think what it would mean to the Dominion if we had a finance minister of the grand type of the British chancellor of the exchequer, the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George. He would see to it that the burden of taxation was more evenly borne. In the Dominion the toilers must not only contribute the major portion of the expense of government but, in addition, are obliged to create and maintain a lot of millionaires who are every one eminently patriotic gentlemen. A very good way to show patriotism would be to combine for the public good and say, "We have no moral right to the amount of tariff, let us therefore cut it out and allow consumers to have the necessary implements and goods at a fair price. By so doing we shut out all competition." That would be a noble way of proving patriotism. Even if the duty were only 10 per cent. they could still hold the trade.

I can't say that I ever hope to see them take this course. Greed is too thoroughly imbedded in most that unless the law arranges just treatment we are hopelessly bound. A short time ago a small army representing the sufferers from the iniquitous tariff made a pilgrimage to Ottawa with the object, amongst others, of having free interchange of farming implements with our good neighbors to the south. We made no unfair request. We asked a loaf, we got some crumbs. A month after our delegation left Ottawa a few representing the manufacturers attended in the same place asking that no relief be given to the common people. Sir Wilfrid assured them that he would see to it that they were not interfered with very much. When I read his reply, I was not so much disappointed, but I really expected that a fair start would be made towards relief. Since first direct legislation was brought forward I saw clearly that it would be a real boon to any country. We would not need to make pilgrimages and lose money and time to have good and necessary laws enacted. Neither would we be obliged to accept of vicious laws which now obtain. In real fact we would own the legislatures. At present, the different governments snap their fingers at the people. We will never be a free people till we cut party entirely and vote only for the candidate who will, in the forefront, pledge himself to support a full measure of direct legislation. Let us have that and we can command the other needed reforms, and no government dare trifle with us.

T. H. STEVENSON.

Minitonas, Man.

PERMANENT LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Editor, Guide:—I wish to point out an injustice that is probably being done on the C.N.R. to some extent. On October 11, I was allotted a car to load wheat at Glenavon. I declared my intention to start loading within 3 hours. After I had cleaned the car, carried the doors and fixed it up ready to load, the agent gave it to another man who was starting to load a car which was not at the platform, and, as I had the threshing machine at my place, I was obliged to put the grain through the elevator, thereby losing about \$50 (elevator charges and drop in wheat)

on two cars. I don't think the farmer paid anything to the agent, and I don't know if the elevator man did or not. I put in a claim to the claims agent for \$20, but he has never condescended to reply. The above case and several others in this district point to the fact that the C.N.R. has no consideration for its customers. I think it is full time the Grain Growers' Association should form a legal defence fund in connection with it and every member who wished to contribute to it could have its protection. The best legal talent could be engaged to fight the case for the farmer without further expense. This would place the small farmer on equal footing with big interests that too often do an injustice to those whom they know have no means to carry on a case.

Glenavon, Sask.

R. PARSONS.

BLIGHT OF PARTY

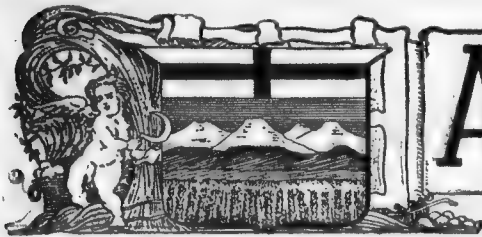
Editor Guide:—What, it may be asked, is the cause of the present state of Canada, of its political struggles and divisions? Have they not been produced by the miserable spirit of party which have led to all sorts of underhand work of every kind.

It has been truly denounced by one of the greatest friends of freedom the world has ever seen, the illustrious George Washington, as "the very worst enemy of popular governments." In his farewell address to the American people, he earnestly warns them against it as the thing from which, of all others, they had most to fear; it serves always, he tells them, to distract the public councils and enfeeble public administration. It agitates the community with ill founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles animosity of one class against another; fomented roits and insurrections; it opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find easy access to the government itself through the channels of party passions.

In the present case we can hope for no benefit from a change from grit to tory; it is simply a case of kicking out one thief and substituting another. Our program must be independent men and true, pledged to people and to the principle of Direct Legislation.

Edam, Sask.

EDGAR BUFFIT.



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President:
James Bower - Red Deer
Vice-President:
W. J. Tregillus - Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Fream - Calgary

Directors at Large:
James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Edmonton; J. Quinsey, Noble.

District Directors:
P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; George Long, Namac; J. R. Pointer, Strom; E. Carswell, Penhold; M. E. Sly, Strathmore; S. W. Buchanan, Cowley; J. E. Ostrander, Gleichen.

JUST AN EXPLANATION

Will the members of the U. F. A. kindly accept my apologies for the non-arrival of the Alberta section this week? Moving time is now here and it has been impossible to get the copy ready in time to catch the mails, and for some time previous we were busy packing up, thereby disrupting all the work of the secretary's office. Now all the office supplies are in the hands of the C. P. R. and the undersigned is patiently waiting in Calgary for them to reach here.

I must also apologize to my correspondents for the delay in answering their letters. It is hoped, however, that the Calgary office will be open ready for business by Monday, March 27, and then all hands will take their coats off and attend to the many matters now in arrears. A little forbearance now will be a great help in carrying on the work.

I must also apologize to the members in the Edmonton and Lloydminster districts for not being able to keep my appointments with them. I am sure, though, that Mr. Tregillus, who is taking the meetings alone, will give all the information necessary, and the loss will be mine alone in being once more unable to make the acquaintance of the members in those districts.

To those who may have written urgent letters during the past few days, I would say that they are probably lying at the post office at Innisfail, where they will be held until the supplies reach here.

After March 27 the central secretary will be at home at the permanent office, Room 608, Leeson & Lineham Block, Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, and will be pleased to meet any and every member should he happen to be in Calgary. Just remember that this office is yours; that if you are in Calgary and wish to have some place for headquarters, etc., just make your appointment at the above address.

Thanking you for your indulgence and soliciting your further favors,

Your obedient servant,
EDWARD J. FREAM, Sec.
Calgary, Alta.

STRETTON MEETING

At the last regular meeting of Stretton Union the following resolutions were adopted: "Whereas the farmer is already paying more than his due share of taxes, both local and federal, in the opinion of this meeting all town, village and hamlet property contained in and taxable under the local improvement ordinance should in future be taxed according to valuation." "Whereas by the recent decision of the Privy Council the large bulk of the O.P.R. lands will remain untaxable for many years, in the opinion of this meeting the provincial government should at once levy a tax on the gross income received at Alberta points by the aforementioned O.P.R. The said tax to be applied to the department of public works and the department of education." Stretton Union now has a membership of 27, and our meetings will be held at the Stretton school house, eight miles north of Kitscoty. We are forming a library for the use of our members, and have given out to each member a copy of Scott's Direct Legislation pamphlet.

W. ASHWORTH, Sec'y.
Kitscoty, Alta.

DOING GOOD BUSINESS

A special meeting of Kasimir Local Union was held on February 25 for the purpose of ordering seed grain and formalin. Our membership is up to 48. It was decided to order a carload of oats from a farmer in Saskatchewan, and the money for same was collected. Fifty-two pounds of formaldehyde were ordered and the cost of same collected from the members. The total receipts of the evening were \$486.10.

L. I. OUTLER, Sec'y.
Sundial, Alta.

WEED INSPECTOR RECOMMENDED

The regular meeting of Gleichen Union was held at the sample rooms of the Palace hotel, Gleichen, Saturday, February 25, with a good attendance of members. Henry W. Lee was recommended for weed inspector for the Gleichen district, and the secretary was instructed to forward his name to the minister of agriculture with a recommendation that he be appointed. The union pledged its members to support Mr. Lee in the enforcement of the law in the matter of eradicating the weeds from the country. The secretary also received instruction to write the deputy minister of public works asking for forms and maps and all information necessary for the formation of a local improvement district at Gleichen. The secretary was instructed to take up the matter of securing a wagon crossing over the O.P.R. right-of-way on the east line of section 10-22-23-4, also to ask that a siding and load-

ing station be put in at that point. The meeting then adjourned till one o'clock on Saturday, March 4.
W. D. TREGO, Sec'y.
Gleichen, Alta.

COVERING WHOLE DISTRICT

Wheatland Centre Union is determined to keep to the front. To do this we decided at our last regular meeting to appoint five members to cover the district and to bring in new members. We have also two secretaries this year, one to act as the financial secretary and the other to attend to the correspondence and generally keep matters lively in the shape of publicity. The officers elected to carry on the work for 1911 are: President, Wm. H. Snell; vice-president, T. Walman; secretary-treasurer, John A. Lund; corresponding secretary, J. Quinsey; directors, Lee Wilson, A. Kulpas, G. Erdman, D. Sturgeon, S. Nelson.

J. QUINSEY, Corresponding Sec'y.
Noble, Alta.

INFORMATION REQUIRED

At the last meeting of Dalroy Union the question of the recent decision of the Privy Council in the case brought by the provincial government against the O.P.R. came up for considerable discussion. The bulk of the land in this district was owned by the O.P.R. and has been sold under agreement for sale, and if the land is exempt the result



Learning the Game

will be hard on the settlers in the district. We would like to know, if the land is exempt, when it will become taxable. We are also interested in the formaldehyde question and will soon be prepared to purchase a large quantity.

LEWIS PRATER, Sec'y.
Dalroy, Alta.

Note—Land sold by the O.P.R. under agreement for sale becomes taxable at once and any chattels upon the land may be seized for taxes in accordance with the provisions of the different ordinances in that behalf.

E.J.F.

DISCUSS TOPICS OF DAY

The regular meeting of Penhold Union was held on February 18, with the president, S. Pye, in the chair. It was decided to form a committee of two directors, chosen by the chair, to take charge of the meetings after preliminary business to introduce discussions on topics of the day as they affect farmers, Messrs. E. Carswell and J. Oldford being chosen for the March meeting. The secretary was instructed to procure quotations on formalin for the next meeting, and all members requiring same are asked to send in their names and amount required as soon as possible. The secretary also received instructions to order fifty copies of Scott's pamphlet on "Direct Legislation" for the use of the union. It was decided to hold a U.F.A. entertainment at Westholm school house on Friday, March 8, to which all interested are invited. The meeting then adjourned to Saturday, March 18.

A. SPEAKMAN, Sec'y.
Penhold, Alta.

BEEF RING ORGANIZED

Prairie Park local union met at the school house on February 11 to hear the report of the delegates to the annual convention at Calgary and attend to other business of importance. Circular No. 1 was read by the secretary and the views mentioned therein were unanimously concurred in by the members. The secretary was instructed to secure quotations on formalin and strychnine for the members. Prairie Park Union also expressed themselves as being in favor of a compulsory hail insurance on all lands. There being a good attendance, the question of organizing a beef ring was discussed at length and the secretary received instructions to secure the names of the twenty shares required. This being done, it was unanimously decided to form the ring.

R. J. MCGOWAN, Sec'y.
Killam, Alta.

OFF TO GOOD START

Wyoming Union once more got off to an excellent start on February 25 when a rousing meeting was held which lasted over four hours. There were twenty-four farmers in attendance and the meeting was called to order by the vice-president, N. Bremo. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to our president, E. Carpenter, to which he ably responded. The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with and resulted as follows: President, J. Weidick; vice-president, N. Bremo; secretary-treasurer, F. G. Burton. It was decided that arrangements should be made to purchase formaldehyde and strychnine in large quantities, and a motion was also unanimously adopted thanking the secretary for his services during the year, and granting him a small salary as a recompense for the work done. The secretary returned thanks to the members for their kindness, after which the meeting adjourned.

F. G. BURTON, Sec'y.
Sedgewick, Alta.

WILL MAKE THEM HUSTLE

The last regular meeting of Olds union, held in Cullen's hall, was an exceedingly good meeting with a large attendance of members. It might be said that we have 25 subscribers to The Guide at present and hope to have many more in the near future. Every member who reads The Guide is a better member and takes more interest in the U.F.A. The Guide is a good missionary and its work is being felt all over the province. We credit The Guide to a large measure as being responsible for the new life and revival of interest in the Olds district. This, together with the U.F.A. convention at Calgary, certainly stimulated the members of Olds union who attended. We have had two meetings in 1911 and can now boast of 68 real live members. A carload of flour was distributed to the members on February 10 and 11, saving the members considerable money. There was a large demand for flour, oatmeal, graham flour and corn meal, so another carload will be ordered in the near future. A rule was made that all who ordered flour should deposit \$5.00 as a guarantee of good faith. The members are waking up to the benefits of co-operation, and a committee has been appointed to go to Red Deer and ascertain the workings of the Red Deer Co-operative, with a view to forming a similar society in Olds.

J. STAUFFER, Sec'y.
Olds, Alta.

OUR PROGRAM FOR 1911

There was a large attendance at the last regular meeting of Pincher Creek Union, when the president, Mr. Alf. Pelletier, took the chair, and great interest was taken in the proceedings.

Mr. G. W. Buchanan, the new director for the Macleod district, was present and addressed the meeting, giving a general outline of the program for 1911, which might be summed up in three words: Organize! Organize! Organize!

R. HENDERSON, Sec'y.
Pincher Creek, Alta.

ANOTHER ACTIVE UNION

A local union of the U.F.A. has been organized at Lillico under the name of Wolf

Creek Local. Thirty-two farmers answered the call. The first officers elected are: President, Sydney Brook; vice-president, J. E. Dunfield; secretary-treasurer, S. Stevenson; executive committee, H. Farrow, W. Nixon, E. Stevenson, T. Owen, J. H. Brassette, F. W. Benson.

S. STEVENSON, Sec'y.
Lillico, Alta.

"HUB" GOING SOME

Castor Union, situated at "The Hub," is certainly going strong, and 29 new members were enrolled at our second meeting, making our membership roll now total 70. That is a good record for the first two weeks. We are also helping out our members in a co-operative way and have taken orders for a large supply of formalin, strychnine, etc.

IRVINE PICKLES, Sec'y.
Castor, Alta.

ANOTHER RECRUIT

Lake Side Union No. 241 was organized on February 24 by members of Prairie Centre Union. This union has started out with a membership of eleven, and more will be on hand at the next meeting. The first officers elected are: President, H. D. Tremblay; secretary-treasurer, A. L. Hall, both of Erskine.

SUPPORT UNIONISM

The regular meeting of Carnforth Union was held in the school house on February 18, when two new converts joined. A resolution supporting unionism was passed.

W. J. HOLDING, Sec'y.
Carnforth, Alta.

DISCUSSING FARM QUESTIONS

The regular meeting of Three Hills Union was held on February 25. A paper on "Alfalfa" was read and much profitable discussion ensued.

T. G. McKAY, Sec'y.
Three Hills, Alta.

BANKING SYSTEM DISCUSSED

On February 25 the members of Stainsleigh Union were favored with a very instructive address on the banking system by Mr. F. W. West, manager of the Provost branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The union decided to buy formaldehyde in bulk for the treating of our seed grain. We have much pleasure in reporting quite a few new members to Stainsleigh Union. The feature of our next meeting will be a debate, the subject under discussion to be "Extensive vs. Intensive Farming."

A. E. MALLOWH, Correspondent.
Stainsleigh, Alta.

"Profits 1911"

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Seed Disinfection

Farmers are now busy preparing their seed for sowing. Nothing but good seed should be considered fit for seed, but even when the best of seed is sown, a poor crop often follows through the ravages of smut, rust, and other diseases which affect economic plants. For this reason, every farmer should treat his seed before sowing with a disinfectant, and for this purpose formalin is perhaps the best known remedy. This substance appears on the market under two names "formalin" and "40 per cent. formaldehyde." The substances are absolutely identical, but "40 % formaldehyde" is cheaper, owing to the fact that the word "formalin" is protected by patent.

The damage caused by smut is usually underrated. In 1884 Aubin in New York, by actual count, found the oat smut to constitute from 8.5 to 10 per cent. of the ordinary crop. It was proved as early as 1858 that infection can occur only upon the very young oat plants, that older plants are immune. The fungus develops in affected plants throughout the season without conspicuous effect, until at blossoming time, the fungus seeks the ovaries and the glumes, and appear again as the familiar black spore masses. Any treatment which kills the spores upon the seed, without materially injuring the seed itself results in a clean crop. The formalin treatment is one of the most reliable and may be made as follows:

One pound is sufficient to treat fifteen to fifty bushels of grain. It should be used at the rate of one ounce to three gallons of water, and in general, one gallon of mixture suffices to treat one bushel of grain. Spread the grain in a thin layer on a smooth barn floor, canvas or upon hard ground and sprinkle with the diluted formalin, either using a spraying machine or a watering pot. Sprinkle so as to thoroughly and evenly wet the grain with this mixture. Then shovel the grain over thoroughly a few times to insure even distribution of the solution and thoroughly wetting of all the seeds and cover the pile with canvas, carpets, blankets or bagging, to keep the fumes of formalin within. The pile should stand from six to twelve hours in this way. The seed may then be readily dried by spreading it out in layers about five c.m. thick and stirring frequently. The seed is then ready to sow. All bags, bins, etc., with which it comes in contact should also be disinfected with a thorough application of the formalin solution. The drill that is used should also be disinfected with formalin. On a large scale, oats have been treated by the formalin method, at the rate of 500 bushels an hour, by throwing the formalin solution by means of a steam pump against the grain as it fell through elevators, arranged with deflectors so as to give proper mixing.

Potato Scab

Scab is recognized by all potato growers as a characteristic rough pitting of the tubers. If these are attacked when quite young, the scabs are deep. If the attack is later, they are more shallow. In very severe cases the tuber is furrowed or cracked. The scab at first appears as a minute reddish or brownish surface

spot, often when the potato is very young. It extends outward, deepens in color, and is attended with the development of an irregular corky incrustation.

The disease is often prevalent to such extent as to prohibit successful potato culture, the chief loss comes from depreciation in sale value, though there is also loss in yield. Estimates show that from five to seventy-five per cent. of the potato crop is unsalable on account of scab. Scab is most prevalent in alkaline soils and is favored by moisture.

Potatoes may be disinfected by soaking in a solution of one pint formalin to thirty gallons water for two hours. This treatment should be applied some time previous to planting, provided the potatoes are not exposed to re-infection by being put into receptacles, bags, buckets, etc., that have previously held scabby potatoes. The treatment should be made before the potatoes are cut for planting.

Soil Disinfection

To rid the soil of parasites by disinfection, is possible in limited areas, and is largely employed and has resulted in great benefit. Cutting benches, flats and other benches in the greenhouse, cold frames and seed beds and other small areas may be disinfected with advantage. The use of formalin for the disinfection of greenhouse-soil has been in vogue for some time with excellent results. It furnishes a very simple means of disinfection, as follows:—

The beds are thoroughly prepared and are then drenched with a formalin solution composed of one part of commercial formalin (40 % formaldehyde) to 150 to 200 parts of water, three-fourths to one gallon of this solution being used to the square foot of bed space. The solution should be put on with a watering pot and distributed as evenly as possible over the bed, so as to thoroughly wet the soil to the depth of one foot. It will, in most cases be necessary to put the solution on in two or three applications, as the soil will not take in this quantity of water immediately. The beds should be covered with heavy burlap or a tarpaulin to retain the fumes for a day or so, and then aired for a week before sowing the seed. The beds may be treated in the fall before freezing. In this case a stronger solution, 1-100 may be used as there will then be no danger of injuring the seedlings.

G.T. CHAIRMAN ON RECIPROCITY

Speaking of the annual meeting of the English Association of American Bond and Shareholders held in London, A. W. Smithers, chairman of the association, and chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway, said: "Various opinions have been expressed as to the effect on the future of Canada of reciprocity with the United States. A good deal of the difference arises from the way in which people let their political opinions and prejudices be mixed up with the economic and business effects. Dealing with the business side, I think, although here and there, there may be some dislocation of individual interests for a time, the effect on Canada as a whole must be good. I do not think we can yet estimate what the effect will be of freer commercial intercourse between the 8,000,000 people in Canada and the 94,000,000 people in the States. Above all, we must never forget that it is in the power of America at any time to decrease or abolish her own duties without any reference to Canada. With regard to the effect on the price of wheat in this country, I think the fears expressed are of the most exaggerated description. If the American people had been living on roots and nuts and were suddenly given the chance of a bountiful wheat supply, I could understand the fears of the alarmists; but when you consider that America is so well supplied with wheat that last year she had enough to spare us 11,000,000 hundredweights, notwithstanding the fact that she had a disappointing wheat harvest, you can see that the only wheat that will go from Canada to the United States is a balance really of certain hard sorts, which will mix with the wheat grown in the States, and it must be remembered that even in this connection even now, and for some years past, considerable quantities of hard wheats have gone from Canada into the States. In addition, wheat, at



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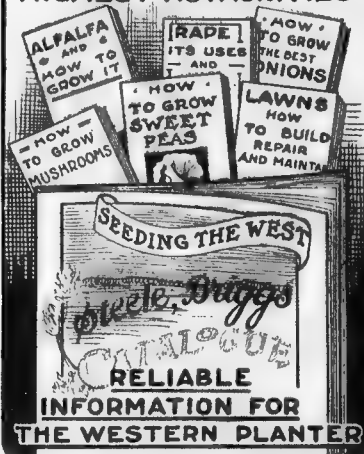
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present prices, is a paying crop to grow in Canada, and while prices are maintained at their present level, more and more of the prairies will be put under cultivation every year; and if the price goes up, as the alarmists say, the remedy will be still more land at still quicker rate to be brought under cultivation. In Canada the harvest last year was inferior to that of 1909, but owing

to the increased land under cultivation and the activity of business arising from the great stream of immigration into the country, the traffics of the railroads are keeping up in satisfactory fashion. Here, again the demand is great for continued fresh accommodation in building hotels, double tracking, bridges and rolling stock."—The Monetary Times.

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WILL EXCHANGE EQUITY OF FIFTEEN hundred in agreement of sale on farm for pedigreed or good grade mares.—D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 82-6

FENCE POSTS FOR SALE

FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS—FOR PAR-ticulars and prices f.o.b. your station write L. E. Griffiths, Malakwa, B.C. 82-18

ELEVATOR FOR SALE

FOR SALE—ELEVATOR, SITUATED IN South Eastern Saskatchewan on Canadian Pacific Railway spur track, in first class wheat district.

Modern machinery, cleaner, four roller feed mill, dump scales, 16 H.P. gasoline engine. Handled more grain than either of other elevators. Well and favorably known to farmers in district. Owner wishes to sell to someone with capital to run a lumber and coal yard in connection with elevator, feed and flour business, as good yard badly needed and practically no competition. District is A No. 1. \$5,000 cash, 5 per cent. off for cash, or will take \$2,000 cash and balance to suit. Address Box 40, Grain Growers' Guide.

PERSONAL

WANTED—INFORMATION REGARDING whereabouts of Harry Sibbald, supposed to be somewhere in the West. Apply William Sibbald, 4 Amelia Street, Barrie, Ont. 83-8

SEED GRAIN, GRASSES, POTATOES, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

SEED OATS, BANNER, FOR SALE—2,000 bus., 84 cts. in car.—Stewart Best, Benito, Man. 85-1

FOR SALE—ABOUT 700 BUSHELS BAR-ley good enough for seed. Apply John A. Kyle, Glenella, Man. 85-8

SEED GRAIN, GRASSES, POTATOES, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

GARTON'S PEDIGREED SEED GRAIN—Owing to the large quantities of seed grain which have been sold in the past as Pedigreed Seed which was not entitled to be so classified, we find it necessary, to protect our customers who have grain for sale, to caution intending purchasers not to buy Seed Grain stated to be grown from Garton's Regenerated or Pedigreed strains, where the original year of introduction by us is not advertised or stated. Without this information the true value of the Pedigreed Seed cannot be ascertained. We have a record of every sale of our Pedigreed Seed and will gladly answer any enquiries. Write for and read our Book of the Farm, all about breeding Pedigreed Seed; it is sent Post Free.—Garton Pedigreed Seed Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

"EARLY WHITE PRIZE," "SIR JOHN Llewelyn," "Northern Rose," "Crown Jewel," one dollar per bushel; cash with order; f.o.b.; bags free; order early. Address J. W. Gadsby, Gadsby's Gardens, Moore Park, Manitoba. 81-6

GARTON REGENERATED ABUNDANCE Oats at 60c per bushel f.o.b. Grenfell. Paid \$2.50 for the seed those oats came from. I am offering seed as clean and as pure.—A. Switzer, Maple Grove Farm, Grenfell, Sask. 85-2

FOR SALE—PURE RED FIFE WHEAT, Grade No. 1. Grown from registered seed. Cleaned f.o.b. \$1.00 per bushel. Bags extra.—A. F. Hoover, Venn, Sask., Canada. 83-4

SEED OATS—BANNER, ABUNDANCE AND Tartan King, 81 cts.; cleaned, 88; feed, 29; 2° Red Fife wheat, 90 cts. All seed guaranteed clean.—D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 82-6

SNAP—"WEBB MACGREGOR" POTATO from originator, also earliest varieties. Bushel, \$1.00. Get Challenge list; satisfaction guaranteed.—Rowan Bros., Macgregor, Man. 88-6

SEED OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT AND FLAX for sale. When writing state quantity wanted.—Wilton, Goodman & Co., Cor. King and James St., Winnipeg.

THE RAWDONVILLE UNION HAS A considerable quantity of seed wheat for sale. Apply Secretary, Rawdonville, Alberta. 82-6

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE OATS, REGEN-erated (two years), on breaking; weight 40 lbs. per bushel; 60c, bags included.—Cox Brothers, Beaver, Man. 82-6

CLEAN SEED FLAX FOR SALE—\$3.00 per bushel f.o.b. Wauchope, Sask. New cotton bags included.—Farmers' Grain and Supply Co., Wauchope, Sask. 83-8

FOR SALE—ABOUT EIGHT HUNDRED bushels Red Fife wheat from Registered Seed; cleaned.—Victor Moore, Russell, Man. 84-8

CHOICE SEED WHEAT, NO. 169 MINNE-sota Pedigreed for sale, \$1.00 per bushel, \$1.10 in bags. Poultry stock all sold out. Eggs for sale.—J. M. Wallace, Rosser, Man.

FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED GUARAN-teed free from noxious weeds; price 10c per lb., bags extra.—H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 85-8

WANTED—CARLOAD OF GOOD EATING potatoes, to ship as soon as frost will permit. Price and particulars to E. F. Hood, Boissevain, Man. 85-1

FOR SALE—GOOD, CLEAN PRESTON seed wheat. For samples and prices apply to Seager Wheeler, Rosser, Sask. 80-6

PURE WEBB MACGREGOR SEED POTA-toes—\$1.00 per bushel f.o.b.—C. A. Hulse, Togo, Sask. 88-6

FOR SALE—GOOD SEED AND FEED OATS—Apply Chas. Lunn, Organizing Secretary No. 9 District, Sask. G.G.A., Jasmin, Sask.

POULTRY AND EGGS

MAW'S POULTRY FARM, PARKDALE, Man., utility breeds, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens. Supply catalog giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant Louse Killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly, half lb. 50c, postage paid. Edward's Roup Cure, a tonic, prevents and cures disease; easily given in drinking water, half lb. 50c, postage paid. 27-18

O. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK.—B. P. Rocks and S. C. W. Leghorns, won 15 prizes 1910 shows, including first, pullet; 2nd, hen; 3rd, cockerel, Inter-provincial, Brandon, with S. C. W. Leghorns. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$8.50 per 80; \$7.00 per 100.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS for hatching, 50c per doz., \$3.50 per 100. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Single Comb White Leghorns, \$1.00 per 15. A few good cockerels.—Alfred Averill, Clonwilliam, Man. 88-6

EXHIBITION BARRED ROCKS—BARRED to the skin. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 for fifteen. Place orders well in advance. No stock for sale.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg.

J. H. OLARKE, VIRDEN, MAN., BREEDER of prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. All stock sold that I can spare. Eggs in season from grand matings; 1 setting, \$2.00; 8 settings, \$5.00.

McOPA FARM—WINTER LAYING BAR-red Rocks and Indian Runner Ducks' Eggs, \$2 per setting; 8 for \$5. Will try to please you.—W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 84-8

FLEMING POULTRY YARDS—SINGLE Comb White Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks' Eggs \$1.50 per fifteen, \$4.00 per 50.—E. W. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 83-6

EGGS FOR SALE—AT \$1.50 PER SETTING of fifteen, from choicest pure bred birds of the following breeds: Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds.—Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 84-8

EGGS FOR HATCHING—S.C. WHITE LEG-horns, heavy laying strain. Special price during April and May, \$1.25 for 15. First come, first served. Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841 Winnipeg. 85-10

FOR SALE—FINE SPECIMEN BARRED Rock Cockerels, \$2.00 each. Orders taken for eggs, \$1.00 per setting.—Mrs. J. Fothergill, Bladworth, Sask. 82-6

COCKERELS FOR SALE—BARRED ROCKS, finest quality, \$1.50 each if taken away before the first of April.—Mrs. R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alberta.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE—Extra fine birds for \$2.00 each from R. M. West's prize strain.—Wesley North, Franklin, Man. 88-6

PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs for sale, per setting of 15 eggs \$1.50; birds have free range.—Oecil Powne, Goodlands, Man.

QUALITY WHITE WYANDOTTES EGGS from snow white birds; highest type of breeding. One dollar per setting.—Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man. 85-6

PURE BLOOD PEKIN DUCKS FOR SALE—Eggs \$1.50 per setting.—Mrs. J. Fothergill, Bladworth, Sask. 82-12

PURE BREED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 per 15.—Mrs. S. Carruthers Grand View Station, Umatilla, Man. 82-6

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—\$1.25 for 15, or \$6.00 per hundred.—John McGinnite, Tofield, Alta. 84-6

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—\$1.00 for 15, \$4.00 100.—Henry Woodcock, Clonwilliam, Man. 84-6

FOR SALE—IMPORTED WHITE HOLLAND Gobblers, \$5 each.—Mrs. A. D. Nalmsmith, Wawanesa. 84-2

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR hatching. One dollar for fifteen eggs.—W. F. Somers, Carman. 85-6

EGGS FOR SALE—S.C. WHITE LEG-horns, \$1.50 per fifteen.—R. Robinson, Box 654, Brandon. 85-6

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS \$1.50 PER 15.—Charles Peach, Sintaluta, Sask. 84-4

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—IMPORTED SUFFOLK STAL-lion, eleven years old; eight years in present stable. For particulars write Joseph Craig, Kisbey, Sask. 88-6

WANTED—THREE GOOD WORKING mares, Percheron and Shire breed, guarantee for all purposes; aged 4 to 5 years; weigh 1,400 to 1,600; for cash. In writing, state price.—Joseph Comte, Notre Dame De Lourdes, Man. 88-8

JACK ASS RISING TWO YEARS OLD—From reg. Spanish Jack. For sale cheap to quick buyer.—P. Champion, Broomhill, Man. 88-8

MOTOR CYCLE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—MOTOR CYCLE, PERFECT condition. Box A, Plumas, Man. 82-6

WILL IT PAY ME

to advertise my stock in the Grain Growers' Guide? That is what many of the Western Breeders are asking themselves.

HERE IS THE ANSWER

In the experience of one Breeder who uses The Guide regularly:

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg:—
Dear Sirs:—Inclosed please find five dollars (\$5.00) to pay for my ad. in your paper. It is certainly doing the business for me. Wishing every success in the good work you are doing.
I am, yours truly,
G. A. HOPE, Wadena, Sask.

If it pays Mr. Hope to carry an advertisement in The Guide, the chances are that you, too, would find it profitable. Why not make a trial? Full particulars regarding rates on application.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG

Read Them!

They Will SAVE You Money

Breeders' Directory

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months. Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, name King George Imp, 8695, sire King's Crest Imp, (4764), (11885), age four years old May 10th, 1911; color black, of good quality, good action and healthy; broken to harness, single and double; hitched double every day; perfectly quiet and gentle and a sure stock getter. For further information apply to Craig Bros., Kewende P.O., Man.; Oakville Station, O.N.R.; Fortier Station, G.T.R., Manitoba.

CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B.P. Rocks.—See my young stallions at Brandon Winter Fair. Good ones and for sale; others on the farm at less money. Nine fillies, all imp, and in foal; others to select from. Some choice Yorkshire sows to farrow March and April. Orders solicited for spring pigs, also for eggs. Cockerels all sold. Shipping stations, Carman and Roland.—Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, ROSSETT, MAN.—We wish to reduce our Shorthorns without having a public sale. We have pure bred Shorthorn bulls from six to eighteen months; also heifers and cows of all ages. Inspection invited. Yorkshires of November farrow, either boars or sows, \$12.00; September farrow, \$18.00; July farrow, \$18.00. Prices include crate and registered pedigree.

POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, choice B. Orpingtons, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W.H. English, Harding, Man.

FOR SALE—THREE HEREFORD BULLS, aged 4, 2 and 1 year. All from good stock. Also second hand steam threshing outfit, complete with feeder, bagger and blower. Will sell this outfit cheap or trade for land or stock.—H. E. Robison, Carman, Man.

CREDIT SALE, MAY 10, 1911—FARM, 50 head Shorthorns, implements, household effects. Watch these columns for further particulars. If interested drop a card. Sale begins 10 a.m.—James Wilson, Prop., Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta. 34-6

IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA weight and quality, Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydes and Hackneys at the Stradbroke Stables, Fort Rouge. Write 618 Rosser Avenue, Winnipeg.

DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

ROBT. ROGERS REBUKED

The following letter is from the Manitoba Free Press of March 27:

Sir:—Yesterday's Free Press published an interview given out by Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works in the Manitoba government, in Toronto on the 22nd inst. Mr. Rogers said, as reported, "That the farmers of Manitoba have been stampeded by the officers of the Grain Growers, who are Grits first, last and all the time, and are ready to work for the Liberal party under all circumstances." This indictment might create no little surprise amongst most of these officers, were it not that the public have become somewhat accustomed to Mr. Rogers' airy deliverances when he goes on his eastern trips. But lest the eastern people should be disposed to give any credence to Mr. Rogers' remarks as above quoted, it may be as well to state the facts. Of course it is not necessary for any one to attempt to enlighten the Western farmers in the matter referred to, they understand the situation, and thoroughly understand Mr. Rogers' motives in making the above statement, and also in opposing the reciprocity agreement now before parliament. Mr. Rogers knows that the Western farmers have been pressing for certain legislation for the purpose of bringing about better and freer economic conditions in the sale of their produce and the purchase

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns, young bulls for sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE — THE BREED for beef and butter. Females and bull calves for sale.—Clendening Bros., Harding, Man., Pioneer importers and breeders.

CLYDESDALES FOR SALE — AT VERY reasonable prices. Three pure bred stallions rising 3, 4 and 9 years respectively.—E. A. August, Homewood, Man.

15 BULLS 15—GOOD, STRAIGHT REGIS-tered shorthorns fit for service, \$50 to \$75. Fine young Clyde stallion cheap.—J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

FOR SALE—5 REGISTERED ABERSHIRE bull calves from one week to year old. Prices \$25.00 to \$60.00.—John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 30-6

T. W. KNOWLES, EMERSON, MAN., breeder improved Yorkshires, pair young sows to farrow in May for sale; also two 7 months old boars. Eggs for setting from Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 per setting.

SHORTHORN BULL CALF FOR EX-change or sale; pedigree. Address Mel-lors, Richland, Man. 32-4

FOR SALE—SIX YEAR OLD PEDIGREED Jersey bull. — John Taylor, Broadview, Sask. 32-4

JERSEY CATTLE, SHIRE HORSES, PEKIN Ducks, Toulouse Geese and Bronze Turkeys.—David Smith, Gladstone, Man.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE — Young stock for sale.—Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

SUFFOLK HORSES — JACQUES BROS., Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

D. PATERSON, BERTON, MAN., BREEDER of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. Prices right.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT-tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED-er Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG stock for sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

BRAEBURN FARM — HOLSTEINS — Thomson Bros., Boharm, Sask.

JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

of their supplies. Reciprocity with the United States was one of the measures asked for, and a large delegation was sent to Ottawa to press for this measure, amongst others. The leader of that delegation, the leader in fact of the organized farmers of Canada on that occasion, is a strong Conservative, and is, and has been, a supporter of the government of which Mr. Rogers is a member. The vice-president of the M.G.G.A. is a supporter of the same government. The writer has been for years a supporter of that government. Mr. Rogers knows these men. Does he mean to say that they would stand for the organization of which they are officers being turned into an adjunct of the "Grit party," or any other party, even if there were any disposition to do so, which there is not, nor has there been? Mr. Rogers knows, to use the very mildest term, his statements are not correct. Mr. Rogers says the reciprocity agreement will injure the farmers. He holds no brief from the farmers for advice in that matter. They think otherwise, and being more immediately interested, have given the matter as much consideration, if not a great deal more, than people who become wealthy by other means than farming, and whose interest in the matter is of a purely political consideration. The whole outcry against the measure is for party purposes, the wretched game of politics played by

Start Right

The mere examination of a sample of grass or clover seeds by the naked eye or even with the aid of a microscope, will denote its purity, but will not give the slightest idea as to the producing power of the plants subsequently raised. The only method by which this can be ascertained is by first selecting the plants showing the hardiest habit and greatest forage-yielding power and raising seed from these, afterwards testing by actually weighing the produce of each plot, as is done at the Garton Plant Breeding Farms.

Pedigreed Alfalfa

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 6th, 1911

I have a most beautiful stand of your New Alfalfa on ten acres. I think every seed germinated. I am so impressed with it that I shall put in a further 20 to 30 acres next season, for which you will receive my order in due course. The seed grew so well that I think 20 pounds per acre too much, and shall sow less per acre next spring.

CHAS. C. CASTLE.

Put in some Alfalfa this Spring. Make a start in growing this wonderful forage and pasture crop. Start right by using seed with breeding, seed whose hardiness and productiveness has been proved.

Garton Pedigree Seed Co. Ltd.

455 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE WINNIPEG, MAN.

In making your plans for the coming crop season are you giving due consideration to the very important matter of

HAIL INSURANCE

If you are, it is safe to say that you have decided, or will decide, to insure with us. Close inquiry into our business methods, our rates of premium, and our treatment of patrons who have been claimants for indemnity for loss could lead you to no other conclusion.

Eleven years of successful operation and increased patronage from year to year proves the merits of the plan on which we conduct Hail Insurance, and we invite the most searching inquiry into our record.

Our home offices are here in the provinces where we solicit patronage, within easy reach, should we fail to make good on anything we undertake.

Full information and the names of satisfied patrons in any district where we have done business will be furnished on application to

Any Local Agent or Insurance Agencies, Limited

General Agents: BRANDON, WINNIPEG and REGINA

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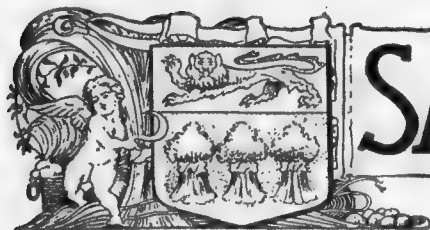
The Saskatchewan Insurance

The Alberta-Canadian Insurance

a political party that will stop at nothing in their craze to get into office. What is gripping the politicians is the fact that the people are breaking their old party ties and coming together in united action for the common good. This is very clearly in evidence to-day in Manitoba. The "Plebs" are awakening and the politicians are alarmed. They know what is coming. They clearly see that if the reciprocity agreement comes into operation that the benefits growing out of freedom of trade and a larger and better market in which

both to buy and sell will be so immediate and pronounced the party who opposed it will be confined to the shades of opposition for an indefinite period. That is the reason these politicians are so frantic, it is not the injury it will do, but the good it will accomplish, that causes their outcry and patriotic wailings. What a miserable, wretched condition politics have sunken to! Disgusting, disgusting!

J. W. SCALLION.
Virden, Man., March 24, 1911.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins
President:
J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw
Vice-President:
Chas. A. Dunning, Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer:
Fred. W. Green - Moose Jaw
Directors at Large:

E. A. Partridge, Sinaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; F. O. Tate, Grand Coulee; John Evans, Nutana.

District Directors:

No. 1, Jas. Robinson, Walpole; No. 2, J. R. Symons, Fairville; No. 3, T. Wood, Covington; No. 4, C. A. Dunning, Beaverdale; No. 5, W. B. Fells, Dundurn; No. 6, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; No. 7, Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensell, Denholm.

president, R. Cowan; secretary-treasurer, E. Jones; directors for Camberley district, Messrs. Vollett and Scrivens; the remainder to be elected at a future meeting. The next meeting will be held at Cleland on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 2.30 p.m.
E. JONES, Sec.-Treas.
Camberley, Sask.

RESOLUTIONS FROM FLORAL

"Resolved, that the Floral branch of Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association approves of the action of the Dominion government in regard to their negotiations of a reciprocity agreement with the United States in natural products, and it is the wish of the association that the government carry out the principles in full as laid down by the eight hundred delegates from the different provinces when they met the government at Ottawa on December 16, 1910. We have good reason to believe, and do believe, that the Grain Growers' platform, as laid down by them at Ottawa, is endorsed by nearly all the farmers and consumers of the Western Provinces."

"Resolved, that this meeting of the Floral branch of Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association tender to Mr. Geo. Langley, M.L.A. for Redberry, its sincere thanks for his many valuable services to the farmers of the province, and expresses its appreciation of his ability as a member of the legislature, his faithfulness as a Grain Grower, his integrity and consistent, honorable conduct as a man."

R. W. MAULE, Sec'y.

Floral.

PERLEY FORMED

We have organized a branch of the Grain Growers' Association to be known as Perley. Fifteen members have been enrolled, but we believe it will be more advantageous to us than a large one, which necessitates one taking a whole day to attend.

ALEX. METHVEN.

Perley, Sask.

WANT TO ORGANIZE

I think we can organize a branch of the Grain Growers' Association here, as we are located too far away to affiliate with Wadena. Please instruct us as to procedure, etc., and oblige.

T. L. LLOYD.

Meadow Bank, Sask.

NEW BRANCH AT KENSMITH

A meeting was held at Biggar, Sask., for the purpose of forming a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, when the following officers and directors were elected: President, Joseph Lingreen; vice-president, Mr. Elgin Clelland; directors, Henry Lingreen, Joe Lingreen, Ole A. Olson, Mark Cox, David Rowatt and Otto Kigler; secretary-treasurer, Ole A. Olson. Meetings will be held once a month, and we hope to double our membership in the near future.
OLE A. OLSON, Sec.-Treas.

Kensmith, Sask.

MOORLAND FORMED

A meeting was held at the Moorland school house to consider the advisability of forming a branch of the Grain Growers' Association in the district, with its headquarters at Keddleston on the new C.P.R. branch from Regina to Saskatoon. There were twenty-one present, independent of the speakers, these being Messrs. T. M. Eddy and C. F. Thomas of the Bethune branch S.G.G.A. After speeches by the visitors the chairman then asked the meeting if it was advisable to organize a branch in the district. It was unanimously decided to organize, and the following officers were appointed: President, Carman Bradley; vice-president, George Thompson; secretary-treasurer, W. G. Palmer; directors, T. Irwin, W. Thompson, Geo. Tibbetts, Harold Ferraby, Herbert Thompson and Gus Schmidt.

W. G. PALMER, Sec.-Treas.

Bethune, Sask.

INFORMATION WANTED

I would be glad if you would send me any information necessary for the organization of a local branch, also if an organizer is available. Advise me of a date when he can be with us and we will have as many of the farmers present as possible.

F. W. FERGUSON.

Sedley, Sask.

FOREST HALL FORMED

We had a meeting of Grain Growers here on the 11th inst., for the purpose of forming a branch of the association in our district. The meeting was addressed by the president and vice-president of the North Battleford association. The meeting unanimously agreed to form a branch in the district, and elected

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT

Kennedy:—Heartily endorses reciprocity agreement with the United States, but regrets agricultural implements are not on the free list.

Fairlight:—"Resolved, that in view of the tremendous efforts put forth by the big business interests, to defeat the agreement with the United States, that we demand: (1) The ratification of the present reciprocity agreement; (2) The complete abolition of duties on all agricultural machinery and implements; (3) An increase in the British preference to 50 per cent. of the general tariff."

Central Butte:—Endorses the action of the government in entering into reciprocity agreement with the United States and recommends the abolition of tariff on agricultural implements.

Lockwood:—Declares unanimously in favor of reciprocity, and endorses resolutions which appeared in The Guide of March 1.

Dundurn:—Strongly endorses speedy ratification of reciprocity agreement, but wishes to have tariff reduced further at present session.

Walpole:—Heartily endorses reciprocity agreement as before the house, and wishes agricultural implements placed on the free list.

Kelso:—Decides unanimously in favor of reciprocity and wishes ratification of agreement during present session. Also that agricultural implements be placed on the free list, and the British preference be increased to 50 per cent. of the general tariff.

Osage:—Endorses reciprocity agreement and demands ratification of same during present session. Also that agricultural implements be placed on the free list and that British preference be increased to 50 per cent. of the general tariff.

Tate:—Endorse the reciprocity agreement but regret that it does not go far enough in its free trade features.

Wauchope:—Endorses the reciprocity agreement.

Manor:—Unanimously in favor of reciprocity bill as before the house. They favor complete abolition of duties on agricultural implements and machinery and desire an increase in the British preference to 50 per cent. of the general tariff.

Valparaiso:—Support reciprocity agreement, wish complete abolition of duties on agricultural implements, and increase of British preference to 50 per cent. of general tariff.

Lang:—In favor of reciprocity; have forwarded resolutions in favor of same to the House of Commons.

Roche Perce:—Endorse action of legislature on reciprocity.

Borden:—Endorse ratification of reciprocity treaty, that all agricultural implements be placed on free list, and that British preference be increased to 50 per cent. of general tariff.

Ituna:—Heartily endorse the reciprocity agreement, but regret it does not go far enough in its free trade features.

Glenavon:—Earnestly hope for the ratification of the reciprocity agreement during the present session of the House of Commons.

Copeland:—Favors the reciprocity agreement, but thinks it does not go far enough in the way of manufactured goods.

THE ELEVATOR SITUATION

Lipton:—Strongly endorses decision of convention re co-operative ownership.
Dubuc:—Approves of elevator commission's plan in regard to the handling of grain.

Clapton:—Endorses scheme as put before the Regina convention.

Indian Head:—Recommends that elevator commission's scheme be given a fair trial.

Kennedy:—Endorse finding of commission.

Blue Hills:—Unanimously in favor of commission's finding.

Vanscoy:—Unanimously declare in favor of report.

Saltcoats:—Endorse scheme and wish to form a local under new act when practicable.

Marshall:—Heartily endorse scheme.
Sylvania:—Unanimously endorse scheme.

Central Butte:—Endorses resolution as passed at Regina convention.

Beatty:—Strongly endorses co-operative system of elevators.

Tantallon:—Heartily in favor of elevator commission's scheme.

Walpole:—Endorses scheme.

Annaheim:—Endorses farmers' elevator bill, and wishes Dominion government to vote sufficient funds to the commissioners who have charge of weighing, grading and inspecting the general business of the present terminal elevators, that they in addition, if they see fit, have power to buy or lease the present terminal elevators, or to erect and operate, from government funds, new elevators.

Augustine:—Heartily in accord with scheme.

Warman:—Approve of elevator commission's finding.

Tessier:—Unanimously endorses policy of co-operation.

Fortune:—Decides in favor of the elevator bill.

Togo:—Support the system recommended by the elevator commission.



Stallion owned by W.H. Newman Belle Plain, Sask.

Humboldt:—Endorses the report of the elevator commission and the action of the convention in accepting those findings.

Osage:—Endorse commission's findings.

Zelma:—Endorses commission's findings as passed at Regina and resolved that farmers' elevators at any point furnishing accommodation sufficient to handle all the grain at that point be granted a monopoly.

Idaleen:—Endorse conclusion arrived at by commission.

Hillsley:—Endorse the co-operative scheme.

Paswegia:—Unanimously endorse the scheme.

Tate:—Endorse the elevator bill and are in favor of a Grain Growers' Co-operative company.

Wauchope:—Heartily sympathize with scheme.

West Eagle Hills:—Endorse finding of commission.

Laird:—Endorse elevator bill.

Ohlen:—Endorse scheme.

Earl Grey:—Unanimously in favor of scheme.

Cory:—Declare unanimously in favor.

Valparaiso:—In favor of commission's report.

Lampman:—Pledge themselves to support commission's finding.

Rosworth:—Endorse finding of elevator commission.

Long Lake:—Endorse commission's finding.

Marquis:—Endorse present elevator bill.

Lang:—Will heartily co-operate with executive to make scheme a success.

Roche Perce:—Approve of commission's report.

Mosten:—Endorse co-operative scheme.

Nutana:—Endorse commission's findings.

Sonningdale:—Endorse commission's findings.

Carlyle:—Approve of the finding of the elevator commission.

Floral:—Endorse findings of commission.

Phippen:—Endorse elevator bill.
Southminster:—Endorse the co-operative elevator scheme.

DISTRICT NO. 9 ORGANIZATION MEETING

The following officers were appointed for the present year at a meeting of District No. 9 held at Punnichy: President, L. Gabriel, Bangor; vice-president, J. Spafford, Punnichy; secretary-treasurer, H. C. Fleming, Tate; directors, Messrs. Murray, Bradwell; J. W. Grant, Ituna; G. Almond, Punnichy; V. T. N. Pellett, Semaus; J. J. Keith, Waldron; D. Windgrove, Zelma. The following resolutions were then discussed and passed: "That each local association in the district be asked for voluntary contributions toward the district association." "That we are in favor of a Grain Growers Co-operative Elevator company." "That clause 15 of the elevator bill read: 'at all meetings of the supporters of any local, each shareholder have one vote.'" "That any shareholder of the Grain Growers' Co-operative company who takes his grain to another elevator be penalized one cent per bushel for each bushel so disposed, but that that shareholder have the privilege of weighing his grain so disposed on the scales of the co-operative elevator."

"That the local association take resolutions to the annual convention and then delegates be appointed at that convention to present the resolutions that are carried at the chief association's convention."

"That there be no Dominion election until a redistribution bill be passed giving the Western provinces their due number of representatives and that this resolution be sent to Sir W. Laurier." "That we endorse the resolution re Direct Legislation passed at the annual conventions."

"That Mr. Green be asked to publish in the Saskatchewan section of The Guide, as often as possible, the call for voluntary contributions from the local associations to carry on the work of organization district No. 9." "That we ask the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association to take a poll by correspondence, asking the advisability of raising the rate per membership to \$1.50, and that the district associations get an equal portion of this fee."

"That the following resolution be sent to Dr. Neely, McNutt, McCraney and the minister of finance: 'That this district association endorse the reciprocity agreement with the U. S., but also regret that it does not go far enough in its free trade features.'" "That we look forward to having a district picnic during the summer. That we hold the picnic at Punnichy on or about the 20th July. That we communicate with Mr. Green regarding speakers for the picnic." "That we are in favor of the Saskatchewan elevator commission's finding." "That we strongly advise that all locals would forward the button movement."

"That we are in favor of the government enacting legislation; that all civil servants be disfranchised, and also be required to pass competitive examinations." "That we are in favor of government owned and operated terminal elevators." "That we are in favor of all wheat being graded according to its milling qualities." "That the government own and operate the Hudson's Bay Railroad, and give all railroad companies running rights over the same. Also that the government own all terminal facilities and townsites for all time." "That we ask our executive to use all possible means to get the hail insurance resolution passed at the Regina convention brought before the provincial house, and if possible put into force for the present crop season."

H. C. FLEMING,
Tate, Sask. Sec'y Org. District No. 9.

CAMBERLEY WITH US

A meeting was held at Camberley school house on Saturday, the 11th inst., to consider the advisability of forming a branch of the Grain Growers' Association. Mr. Shannon of Kingsland, and J. W. Tinkiss, the Oliver delegate to Ottawa, spoke briefly upon the benefits of organization. The meeting decided that Cleland and Camberley combine to form a branch of the association to be known as the Camberley Grain Growers' Association. Twenty names were enrolled as members. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, L. G. Woods; vice-

officers. Another meeting will be held here on March 20 when we hope to have all the farmers in the district enrolled.
JOSEPH CREEGAN, Sec.-Treas.
Forest Hall, North Battleford, Sask.

CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR

At our monthly meeting held yesterday I was instructed to write you and ask you to be kind enough to hold a meeting here to discuss organizing an elevator under the provisions of the Saskatchewan Elevator Act. I shall be glad to hear from you if you can arrange this, and would ask you to make a point of giving me as long notice as possible of the date of the meeting, so that I can have it properly advertised.
J. CRUKSHANK, Sec'y.
Hanley, Sask.

ASTWOOD FORMED

We have organized a branch of the Grain Growers' Association here and would like some more information. Will you please send me more bylaws and any more information necessary?
ED. J. SAUNDERS, Sec'y.
Astwood, Sask.

FORMED AT BREDENBURY

We had an organization meeting of the farmers of this district today, which was addressed by F. Kirkham, of Saltcoats. Practically every man present became a member. We enrolled twenty-two. The following officers were elected: President, J. W. Taylor; vice-president, J. G. Tinbodin; secretary-treasurer, Fred W. Knott; directors, O. M. Dunn, Fred Vickers, Chas. Vickers, O. Piesinger, A. Hamilton, Jr.; Thos. Knott. We are having another meeting on the 28th of this month, at which we expect to enroll fifteen or twenty more members.
FRED. W. KNOTT, Sec'y.
Bredenbury, Sask.

SKIPTON FORMED

On Thursday, the 16th inst., a public meeting was held in the school house at Skipton to form a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The following officers were appointed: President, L. Fordham; vice-president, F. Goodfield; secretary-treasurer, E. J. B. Robinson; directors, Mark Coates, H. Southern, W. Green, Wm. Wilson and Roland S. Bonnullo. The association is to be known as Skipton branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. It was decided to have a further general meeting on Saturday, April 8 to enroll members and arrange plans.
E. J. B. ROBINSON, Sec'y.
Skipton, Sask.

INFORMATION WANTED

At a meeting held at Montmartre yesterday, which meeting was addressed by Mr. Evanson, of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, it was decided to call a further meeting on Saturday, March 25, to organize a branch of the Grain Growers' Association, and we would be pleased to accept any information which would be of help to us in the formation of said branch.
B. COLLICA N.
Montmartre, Sask.

WELLINGTON IN LINE

A meeting was held at the Wellington school house on February 27 for the purpose of organizing a Grain Growers' Association. Arthur Cairns was elected president, and Wm. O. Davis, vice-president. Sixteen members were enrolled. The association will be known as the Wellington branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Our postoffice address is Disley.
JOHN MARTIN.
Disley, Sask.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION

(By Thomas Bromley.)

The following paper was delivered before a meeting of the Newlands Grain Growers' Association on February 27:

There is one question which I do not think that the Ottawa deputation brought forward prominently enough; that question is the disgracefully excessive railroad tariffs. The more I study the hard position of the farmer the more I am convinced that the enormous rates imposed upon us for the transport of our grain and all our produce, going East, and upon all we require to come West (which is worse still), are the root of the main part of our troubles. The banks, elevators and implement people, etc., drain us of a big percentage of our labor, but I think the railroads are the limit. We know, by the report of the express commission, what they have been doing as regards express parcels. What we want next is a commission to enquire into the freight charges. I have no doubt it will be more difficult to get the truth on freight charges as it will be a much more complex question than express charges. We know by the dividends that the railroad companies are paying that they are making enormous profits, because a 10 per cent. dividend by a railway company does not represent the real profit they are making, especially railways which are supposed to be under some sort of government supervision as regards their rates. The directors have plenty of ways and means of doctoring the returns so that the general public never know the actual truth about their profits. As far as I am concerned I do not think it is right for any railway in this country to be able to pay as high as 10 per cent. I think railways are, or ought to be, for the benefit of the general public and not for a few individual shareholders and speculators. Is it not a fact that most of our railways have been built to a large extent by public money through government grants of land and heavy loans of public money at about one-third of the interest that a farmer has to pay for any money he may borrow. In that way I say that the railways are partly at least the property of the general public, and ought to be worked for the benefit of the public and not at the expense of the farmer, because, look at it which way you will, the 10 per cent. dividends come mainly out of the northwest farmer. I have not had a chance to get all the freight rates we have to pay from and to Lashburn. I know a car of grain costs over \$140 to send

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Parcels Post

I have had in my mind for a long time the need we have in this country of a well equipped parcels post service. I have thought what an immense benefit it would be to us all if this could be established. A parcels post with reasonable rates would settle the matter of transport of small parcels, which would be a step in the right direction. Just think what an advantage it would be to us to have a uniform rate for parcels between any two towns in Canada just the same as the letter post. We should know at once how much we should have to pay for any article we required, no matter what part of Canada we should want it from. Another advantage would be, it would make a healthy competition in parcels with the railway companies, which competition is very much needed. This would compel the express companies to come down a great deal more than they will do by the order of the late commission; probably compel them to go out of business altogether, which would be a real blessing to us, because if the express companies can make a big profit after paying the railways half their receipts, why can't the railway companies run the business themselves at half the rates at present charged? A parcels post would be beginning at the small end of this

to Port Arthur. Suppose fifty are sent from Lashburn in a season, a low estimate I believe, means a return to the railroad of over \$7,000. That must be a pretty profitable job, even if they had to make up three special trains to take it, which they have not as it is sent in odd cars in trains which would have to run in any case. Their grain charges are bad enough, but I think we are hit worse by charges made on goods which we require from the East. Take hardware; a storekeeper told me the other day that a car of hardware cost over \$280 to get to Lashburn, and the other week an implement agent was taxed nearly \$250 for a car. No wonder we have to pay such exorbitant prices for our goods. Friends, these things have to be altered or we are doomed for all time to work like galley slaves for a bare existence. What prospect have we for the mildest luxuries under such conditions? One thing is certain, the railway companies will never make us any concession on their own initiative. If we ever get any concessions it will have to be by our own united efforts. What we as a branch association can do is to bring this question before the chief executive and press them to give it a prominent place in their propaganda, assuring them of our hearty support in every way in which we can give it.

question. I am not sure but that it would be the best way to begin at the bottom and work up to the carload rate. Of course there will be any amount of opposition to such an institution. The railway interests would oppose it tooth and nail, which would be a plain proof that it was for the farmers' benefit. The postmaster-general would say it would not pay its way, but why should it not pay its way? Here as well as anywhere else the profit or loss would depend entirely upon the way the department was administered; mainly on what arrangements the government made with the railway companies for carrying the mails. If the postmaster-general arranged the pay the same manner as it is done in some of the States, where some of the railroad companies are paid several hundred per cent. more than the job is worth (such arrangements are what is termed a job, or nothing more or less than graft), well, the thing would not pay its way. But I feel sure if the thing was fairly worked it would pay its way, because in a very short time the returns would be enormous. But even if it was worked at a loss, what matter? The business would benefit everyone both in the East and West, which is the main point. A postmaster-general who will institute a Canadian parcels post will earn the gratitude of every class of worker in the Dominion.

Regina Winter Fair

Continued from Page 9

and prepare for the struggle to save the sheep industry from total destruction, as the proposed tariff was liable to bring free wool into Canada, and this would not stimulate the sheep industry. Woollen goods, he said, were a necessity in this rigorous climate and it behooved the Canadian people to see that wool was produced within our borders.

Mentioning a few of the reasons why every Saskatchewan farmer should invest in a flock of sheep, Mr. Skinner said: First, because we have grass enough going to waste to feed 20,000,000 per annum; second, because they will thrive with snow in place of water in districts where the latter is hard to obtain in the winter months; third, because if intelligently handled they will prove of great assistance to the grain raiser in the three-fold capacity of cleaning up summer fallows, packing land and distributing manure; fourth, because they do not require to be paid for their services and never go on strike; fifth, because they will convert weeds, screens and other waste products into a commercial commodity; sixth, because they produce wool which will always be a prime necessity; seventh, because they require less attention and are easier handled than other stock; eighth, because they will live on grass; ninth, because in times of grain scarcity they do well every year; tenth, because they afford the easiest available supply of fresh meat for summer months; eleventh, because there is an ever increasing market for lambs which can be marketed in August at a time when ready money is acceptable and because they are excellent factors in maintaining the fertility of the soil.

Secretary's Report

Secretary Hedley Auld, in presenting his report, said that the association had attained its object in view. Whilst it had not been financially successful, it was highly gratifying to see that the sheep industry in Saskatchewan had received such an impetus. Two carloads of grade sheep and 100 pure bred sheep were sold last fall at Saskatoon and Regina. Mr. Auld submitted a statement of receipts and expenditures as follows: Balance in bank, \$59.65; membership fees, \$34; freight charges, \$2; proceeds of sale, \$5,448.65; refund Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, \$12.72; provincial government grant, \$200; notes discounted, \$800. Total receipts, \$6,558.02. Total expenditures, \$6,616.47.

With a view to clearing up the deficit of \$414, President Skinner suggested that the members of the association present should by gifts subscribe the amount so as to give the new directorate a clean sheet to start with. He himself offered \$100, and stated that Mr. Auld had promised \$50. J. M. Douglas, of Tantallon, the well known cattle breeder, also offered \$50. A motion was put, however, by Mr. Hopkins, seconded by A. B. Potter, that a committee consisting of Messrs. Skinner, Hopkins and Douglas be appointed to present a memorial to the live stock branch of the Dominion government, requesting a share of the \$50,000 which is spent annually on live stock associations. In putting this motion Mr. Hopkins said that he thought the Dominion government would be able to grant the necessary sum to clear the deficit.

Protection from Coyotes

There was a long discussion in regard to the matter of protecting the flock from the ravages of the wolves. Mr. Neish stated that his method of protecting sheep was the building of a fence. A five foot woven wire fence hung without stretching it upon the posts of an ordinary barbed wire fence and attached near the bottom and top with two-inch nails driven in and bent over, the top nail up and the lower one down, would, he said, be found to answer the purpose. Where there was no barbed wire fence, light poplar posts but slightly driven in might be used on which to hang the woven wire. Where a trail crossed the enclosure, gates should be made of woven wire, but otherwise no gates would be required as the fence could readily be

opened anywhere at a join and folded back. To move this fence, the woven wire should be unhooked from the posts, laid on the ground and rolled up in rolls containing ten rods each, which would be found the most convenient weight for loading. Two men with a team and wagon would be able to take down, move and set up a mile of wire in a day. This would be found to be the most convenient way to handle the sheep, but if left outside the fence the constant presence of a shepherd would be found necessary, if a sheep man wished immunity from loss by coyotes. If the range is too distant, continued the speaker, for the sheep to be brought home at night, they might be folded in a loose woven wire corral. Temporary buildings may be made to hold the feed which the sheep receive at night and morning and to shelter the shepherd, if necessary, from a passing storm.

Figures Show Growth

Interesting figures upon the growth of the sheep industry in Saskatchewan were given by R. H. Ritch, the second commissioner of the Dominion government sent out with William Dryden to gather information on the sheep industry of the West. He said: Between the years 1901 and 1910 the sheep in-

when the Clydesdales faced the judges. As at Brandon, the Canadian-bred Clydes were much in evidence and it took the judges considerable time to place the awards. The prizes were awarded as follows: For mares four years old and over, ten mares entered the judging ring. After much deliberation the class was thinned to five and finally Queen of the Waves, owned by R. H. Taber was placed first, on account of her superior action and good feet. Irene, owned by P. M. Bredt, was second, and third prize went to Dunure May, shown by W. C. Sutherland, Regina; fourth position went to Marigold, owned by R. Sinton, Regina.

The class for mares foaled in 1908 was also strong, ten mares again entering the ring. The judges found some trouble in choosing the winners owing to the general merit, but finally Sturdy Rose, owned by R. H. Miller, Lumsden, was placed first. Rose Allen, owned by W. C. Sutherland, second. Both mares had good clean action and lots of substance, the former winning out on quality. Third and last prize was awarded to Ruby Rose, owned by P. M. Bredt.

In the class for fillies foaled in 1909, seven were brought out. Among them were two distinctive types. The one fine in bone, good flat feet with sloping pasterns but lacking in size and substance, and the other large growthy colts with lots of substance, but coarser in the feet

EVENTS TO KEEP IN MIND

Alberta Provincial Horse Show, Fat Stock Show, Auction Sale and Show of Bulls at Calgary	April 18-21
Edmonton Stallion Show and Bull Sale, Edmonton	April 26-27
Manitoba Pure-bred Cattle Sale, Brandon	May 31
Winnipeg Horse Show	June 5-10
Calgary Exhibition	June 30-July 7
Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg	July 11-22
Brandon Summer Fair	July 24-29
Dominion Exhibition, Regina	Aug. 1-10
Edmonton Exhibition	Aug. 15-19
Edmonton Fat Stock Show	Dec. 20

dustry in this province grew from 73,000 to 164,000. In one year Manitoba had increased from 17,000 to 32,000. In Great Britain alone thirty-nine pure bred breeds of sheep exist. The leading countries of the world in this industry are: Australia, 112,000,000, with a production of wool of 700,000,000 pounds annually; Argentina, 76,000,000 sheep; New Zealand, 28,000,000; United States, 51,000,000. Mr. Ritch gave instruction of the classification, grading and sorting of the fleeces, the best of which was the shearling fleece, owing to its fine texture. In his opinion no reason existed to prevent Canada obtaining the highest market price for wool (which is 25c per pound), instead of getting from seven to twelve cents as at present. Three million pounds of wool was annually exported by the Dominion, while imports amount to eight million pounds.

Swine Breeders Meet

A successful meeting was held by the Swine Breeders' Association. President A. B. Potter in his opening remarks said that there was no doubt that reciprocity with the United States would strengthen the swine industry of the West, because, even with competition with southern-grown hogs, the Western farmer, producing his own on cheaper land could more than hold his own.

It was decided to award prizes at the various summer fairs to all breeders belonging to the association and in this way the whole province could be got in better touch with by the association whose objects were to promote the swine industry in Saskatchewan. A resolution was passed stating that instead of large prizes being offered at the Winnipeg fair this year, smaller prizes should be offered at Yorkton, Prince Albert, Moosomin, Arcola, and Maple Creek for pure bred swine.

Clydesdales

The classes were all well filled and competition for honors was most keen.

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Percheron Classes

As at Brandon Fair, a splendid showing of Percherons faced the judges. In the class for stallions three years and over Gaiton who was placed third at Brandon was given the decision over Blondin and Harpeneur. R. E. Drennan, the judge who also acted at Brandon said that although Blondin and Harpeneur showed up better at Brandon than Gaiton, that neither of them could beat him at Regina, on the afternoon shown. Harpeneur, has the most scale of the three but he did not show the action at Regina that he did at Brandon, while Gaiton showed up to advantage although he lacked the scale of Harpeneur. Blondin also won over Harpeneur on his superior action. All three horses were owned by Colquhoun and Beattie of Brandon.

In the class for stallions foaled in 1908 honors remained in the same order as at Brandon. Illumine, owned by J. H. Stout was first, with Iff and Auvergne, owned by Colquhoun and Beattie second and third respectively out of a field of nine. These horses were second, third and fourth respectively at Brandon.

In the yearling stallions W. E. and R. C. Upper were the only exhibitors, with three entries securing first on Ronco, second on Castobett and third on Tyrell.

Championship

The deciding of the championship created the most interest. Four entries were brought out, Illumine, the first prize two year old owned by J. H. Stout, Gaiton and Blondin, first and second prize winners in the class for stallions foaled previous to 1908, Colquhoun and Beattie's entries, and Ronco, the first prize yearling shown by Upper Bros., North Portal. The fight, however, centred between Illumine and Gaiton, and the championship was finally awarded to Illumine, with the older horse reserve.

This decision was received with favor, the winner possessing a little better quality of bone and showing a little more action, which when coupled with his age, more than counterbalanced the greater substance of the older horse.

By winning this, Mr. Stout secured the silver cup offered by the Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' association.

Percheron Specials

Other specials which were offered by this society and which were awarded were the silver cup for the champion mare, which was won by W. E. and R. C. Upper on Evelyn, the first prize aged mare out of a class of four. This mare also won the gold medal for the best Canadian mare. While the gold medal for the best Canadian bred filly, one year old, was won by the Uppers on Verla, the first prize yearling, the silver cup for the best Canadian bred stallion was awarded to Blondin, owned by Colquhoun and Beattie, subject to the agreement of the association. The regulations claim the prizes for the Canadian females may be awarded to animals bred in the United States, but must be at the time shown the property of a bona fide resident of Canada.

The management saw no reason why the same rule should not apply to the stallions, and awarded the prize to an American bred colt subject to confirmation. The class for aged mares any breed, brought out some good competition between the Upper, Footmans and Colquhoun and Beattie stables but the former was too strong and secured the three placings. First on Evelyn, a well built mare with good quality and action with Vennette second and Marjorie third.

In the two year old and yearling filly classes Upper was the only exhibitor, securing first in the former on Irma and first and second in the latter.

Horse Breeders Meet

At the annual meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association there was a very large attendance. President Alex. Mutch said in the course of his address that mechanical power to a certain degree was displacing the horse and it was up to the breeders in the province to see to it that the horse was not driven

Continued on Page 33

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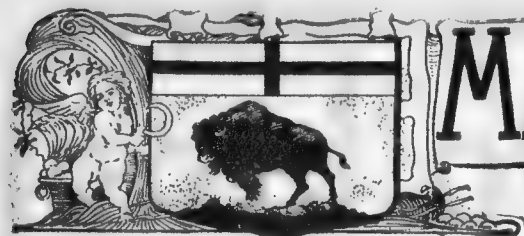
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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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J. S. Wood - Oakville

Secretary-Treasurer:

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Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; C. Burdette, Foxwarren; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

MINIOTA RESOLUTION

The Miniota Association held a meeting on March 16, to discuss the reciprocity agreement. After the matter had been dealt with by several present, the following resolution was carried unanimously. "That whereas the Dominion government has not seen fit to grant in full the requests of the farmers' delegates sent to Ottawa by the farmers of Canada, but are inclined to grant us a measure of free trade, though a small one, yet we feel that we should accept a part-loaf, even if it be but the heel; therefore, be it resolved, that we the members of the Miniota Grain Growers' Association and others, in meeting assembled, re-affirm our belief in the justice of the requests of the farmers, and artisans of Canada, as stated by our delegates at Ottawa on December 16, 1910; that is to say, reciprocity of natural products, the complete abolition of the duty on agricultural implements and farm machinery, and a material increase in the British preference."

HOLLAND IN LINE

Following is a copy of the resolutions passed by the Holland branch in connection with discussion on reciprocity and the preferential tariff: "Resolved that this association is strongly in favor of the British preferential tariff and earnestly hopes that the Dominion Parliament at this session will increase the preference to at least fifty per cent. of the general tariff, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, W. S. Fielding, and W. D. Staples, M.P." "Whereas this association is unanimously agreed that the reciprocity agreement now before the governments of Canada and the United States will be of great benefit to this country; therefore, be it resolved, that we urge the Dominion Parliament to adopt the said agreement and put the same into effect at as early a date as possible, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, W. S. Fielding, and W. D. Staples, M.P."

BLARIS MISREPRESENTED

At a meeting of the Blaris Grain Growers' Association held at Isabella on March 11 the following resolution was moved by Wm. Iversch and seconded by J. D. Harrison and carried unanimously: "That this meeting do emphatically protest against the action of the Hon. Clifford Sifton, who, claiming to speak for the West, spoke and voted against the reciprocity bill now pending between Canada and the United States; also against the action of our member, Dr. Roche, as misrepresenting the constituency of Marquette. And we further declare that the resolutions passed by the Winnipeg Board of Trade and other public bodies claiming to speak for the West, do not represent the opinions of the intelligent electors of Manitoba. And we further protest against the action of the local legislature in voting against the resolution favoring reciprocity, and that the people of Manitoba will be satisfied with nothing less than the complete ratification of the same and an increase in the British preference to fifty per cent."

UPHOLD EXECUTIVE

Space prohibits us from publishing all the resolutions that reach the office, but we mention the following from branches that have emphatically endorsed the action of the central executive in re-affirming their stand on the reciprocity question; these branches are, in most cases, sending copies of their resolution to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, and their representative in the House of Commons: Holmfeld, Ingelow, Moore Park, Beaver, Glenholm, Desford, Inkerman, Bagot.

NEEPAWA FOR RECIPROCITY

The Neepawa branch of the M.G.G.A. met on March 18. After the regular business of the meeting was over, the reciprocity question was taken up, and the following resolution was passed: "Resolved that this association favors the reciprocity agreement now before the Dominion government and will not be satisfied until the duty is taken off farm machinery and parts thereof, and the British Preference increased to at least 50 per cent. of the present tariff."

ROOKHURST FOR AGREEMENT

The Rookhurst branch of the association passed a resolution approving the resolution passed by the executive of the G.G.A. re the reciprocity agreement, and most emphatically endorsing the part calling for the abolition of all duties on agricultural implements. A copy of this resolution will be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Dr. Roche, M.P., and the press.

WESTERN FARMERS MISREPRESENTED

The following resolution speaks for itself, and shows the attitude of the Crystal City farmers on the reciprocity question: "The resolution was addressed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. S. Fisher and W. H. Sharpe, M.P., Ottawa: 'Whereas many of our representatives in parliament both in the local legislature and in the House of Commons have voted against the reciprocity agree-

ment; therefore be it resolved that we, the Crystal City Grain Growers' Association in meeting assembled, do hereby declare that in our opinion the Western farmers have been misrepresented, and we further declare that in our opinion the reciprocity agreement is in the best interests of the Dominion of Canada, and should be passed.' JAS. COLTER, President. U. S. JORY, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE ENDORSED

A meeting of the Grain Growers of Alexander was held on March 18, when interesting reports were given by the delegates to the Ottawa conference, and also to the Brandon convention. The question of reciprocity and the British Preference were then introduced, and after some discussion a strong resolution was passed endorsing the resolution passed by the executive of the central association.

IVANHOE FORMED

Another branch of the association has been formed at Ivanhoe, near Arden, recently. The following officers were elected, and the branch has bright prospects for the future: President, Jas. Lang; vice-president, Frank Roe; secretary, Chas. R. Vezev; directors, H. Roe, G. Lang, G. Waters, J. Johnston, P. Johnston and F. Brown.

LADIES ALSO IN LINE

At a joint meeting of the Grain Growers' Association and citizens of Manitou and district, called for the purpose of considering the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States, a strong resolution was passed unanimously favoring the ratification of the agreement, and also an increase in the British Preference. At the same time the ladies of the Household Science Asso-

ciation, at a meeting in the Normal school building, passed a similar resolution and sent a deputation to the Grain Growers' meeting to present the resolution. Both meetings were well attended, and that district of the province is strongly in favor of the proposed agreement.

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DEMAND GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

The Grain Growers of Mather, at a meeting held on Saturday, March 11, adopted the following resolutions unanimously: "Resolved that we, the Grain Growers of Mather, are strongly in favor of the Dominion government ratifying the proposed reciprocity agreement with the United States and also the abolition of duties on all farm implements and for free trade with Great Britain." "Resolved that the government build and operate the Hudson's Bay Road and the terminal elevators at the port, and that the government take over and operate the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William."

ONLY A STEP

At the municipal hall, Rosser, on the afternoon of Saturday, March 18, at the most largely attended meeting ever held by the Rosser Grain Growers' Association, the following resolutions were enthusiastically carried, without one dissenting voice: "That we re-indorse the platform of the farmers' delegation to Ottawa in December last." "That we heartily approve of the reciprocity agreement now pending between the United States and Canada, which we accept as a step, but only a step, towards the realization of our platform, and urge that such agreement be ratified by parliament at the present session and become effective as early as possible." "That we re-affirm our position that during the present session agricultural implements, etc., be placed on the free list, and the British Preference increased to fifty per cent."

ENDORSED AT DELTA

W. J. McPhail, secretary of the Delta branch, writes us that the following resolution was passed unanimously at a meeting of

IN INTERESTS OF COUNTRY

R. A. Goverlock, secretary of the new branch at Osprey, writes us that the association there passed a unanimous resolution endorsing the action of the central executive and also stating that they do not approve of the action of their local member and the local legislature in voting against the reciprocity agreement, which agreement they consider in the best interest of the country.

ALBERT ENDORSES PACT

W. F. Somers, of the Albert branch, writes us as follows: "The Albert Association concluded with a concert on March 18 a series of very successful meetings since its organization, on January 1. This association promises to be one of the best in the province. A vote was taken on the reciprocity question which showed an overwhelming majority in favor of the pact. While the farmers do not wish to do anything that will injure others in a legitimate business, it is about time they had their innings. Every man that goes to parliament should be pledged to our interests, and if he refuses, turn him down. The time is past for sending men to parliament to represent themselves."

CO-OPERATION AT BIRNIE

The Birnie Grain Growers held a very successful entertainment on Friday evening, March 10. The program consisted of musical numbers, recitations and songs. Lunch was served during the evening, and the entertainment was a decided success both financially and socially, the proceeds amounting to



"The New Woman," on the farm of A. Mitchell, Douglas, Man.

\$45.50. The association is progressing nicely. They have seventy paid up members, and a number have not yet renewed. They have purchased two cars of bran, flour and shorts, on which they saved \$250, and they also have two cars of oats ordered which they expect in a few days, and on which they will save over \$200. This shows how they have profited by co-operation.

ROBLIN FOR AGREEMENT

The Roblin Grain Growers' Association, at a meeting on the 11th inst., discussed the reciprocity question. We did not have a large meeting, although both political parties were represented. All present were in favor of the agreement, but consider that it does not go far enough, especially in implements and machinery. Following you will find a list of the resolutions endorsed by this association: "That this association record its being in favor of the reciprocity agreement now before parliament and ask for its speedy and complete ratification." "That we are in favor of abolishing all duties on agricultural implements and machinery." "That the British Preference be increased to 50 per cent. of general tariff." "That at next meeting we discuss the buying of a carload of twine through the association and that secretary write for prices of same." W. R. SCOTT, Sec'y.

"NO SURRENDER"

Mr. F. J. Dixon spoke on Direct Legislation to a very appreciative audience at Lauder on the 11th of March. At the close of his address the following resolution was passed with the hearty endorsement of the meeting: "Resolved that we, the Lauder branch of the M.G.G.A., hereby wish to place ourselves on record as being in hearty sympathy with the principle of Direct Legislation, as embodied in the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall, and that we earnestly urge upon the government to pass the necessary legislation and place it upon the statutes of our province; and further, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the premier and our representative, J. C. W. Reid." At the conclusion of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Dixon. A resolution was also passed unanimously endorsing the resolution presented by the executive of

the central association. The motto of the association is "No Surrender."

ROSE HILL CONCERT

A basket concert, under the auspices of the Rose Hill branch, was held on Friday, the 10th inst., when J. S. Wood, vice-president of the association, addressed the gathering. Refreshments were served, and then followed a musical program. A strong resolution was passed at this meeting, favoring the ratification of the reciprocity agreement.

MANY MEMBERS AT MORRIS

Peter Wright addressed the Morris Grain Growers on March 10. There were a large number present, the town people being well represented. At the close of Mr. Wright's address a strong resolution was passed favoring reciprocity, and copies were forwarded to Sir Wilfrid, Sir Richard Cartwright and the member for the constituency. A short program was rendered, after which lunch was served by the ladies. During lunch the officers busied themselves securing new members. We find these gatherings a wonderful help in renewing interest in the work of the association. There is at present a membership of 105 in the Morris branch.

CRYSTAL CITY MEETING

Mr. Dixon gave an address on Direct Legislation to a large and appreciative audience at Crystal City recently. A number of business men as well as farmers attended, and a great deal of interest was taken in the principle. Discussion followed Mr. Dixon's address, and the majority present agreed that the principle of the Referendum should prevail.

DIRECT LEGISLATION MEETINGS

F. J. Dixon, who is organizing for the Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation, will address the following meetings, and it is hoped that the farmers in the vicinity of the various towns will come out in good numbers to listen to Mr. Dixon, who is a very able exponent of the subject: Birnie, Thursday, March 30; McCreary, Friday, 31st; Roblin, Saturday, April 1; Durban, Monday, 3rd; Swan River, Tuesday, 4th; Minnotas, Wednesday, 5th; Valley River, Thursday, 6th; Newdale, Friday, 7th; Minnedosa, Saturday, 8th; Kelsoe, Monday, 10th; Kanton, Tuesday, 11th; Bradwardine, Wednesday, 12th, afternoon; Lenore, Wednesday, 12th, evening; Forrest, Thursday, 13th, afternoon; Oak River, Thursday, 13th, evening; Rapid City, Friday, 14th, afternoon; Hamiota, Friday, 14th, evening; Lucas, Saturday, 15th, afternoon; Miniota, Saturday, 15th, evening; Ingelow, Monday, 17th, afternoon; Moore Park, Monday, 17th, evening; Macgregor, Tuesday, 18th; Alexander, Wednesday, 19th, afternoon; Griswold, Wednesday, 19th, evening; Oak Lake, Thursday, 20th, afternoon; Virden, Thursday, 20th, evening; Elkhorn, Friday, 21st; Beresford, Saturday, 22nd, afternoon; Souris, Saturday, 22nd, evening; Reston, Monday, 24th; Nesbit, Tuesday, 25th; Carroll, Wednesday, 26th, afternoon; Glenboro, Wednesday, 26th, evening; Stockton, Thursday, 27th.

For further information re these meetings write to the secretary, 289 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, and look out for posters in your neighborhood.

SEYMOUR J. FARMER, Sec'y

IMMIGRATION WORK

(Guide Special Correspondence)

Ottawa, March 17th:—Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, stated in the House of Commons on March 13 that, in the first nine months of the present fiscal year, which ends on March 31, 253,326 immigrants entered Canada, compared with 208,794 in the whole of the previous year. Of this number 98,995 were British, 97,702 came from the United States, and 56,628 from European countries. Mr. Oliver stated that he expected 300,000 immigrants would arrive in the year closing at the end of this month. The expenditure made for the purpose of attracting immigrants amounted last year to \$960,000, which was four times the expenditure in 1897, but the number of immigrants was fourteen times as great, Mr. Oliver said, so that the country was getting better returns for its money. Mr. Oliver stated that no assistance was given to immigrants to induce them to come to this country, as was done by some of the Australian states, but booking agents in Great Britain and some of the European countries were paid \$5 for every ticket they sold to adults and \$2.50 for children under 18, provided the immigrants were a desirable class.

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

PROPER LEGAL PROCESS

Sask. Subscriber:—A owes B thirty dollars. What is the proper legal process for A to get a judgment against B and have it regulated? How much should it cost? Who would have to pay the cost A or B? A never denies the debt, only puts B off.

Ans.—Put claim in hands of local solicitor.

LIEN NOTE ON HORSES

Sask. Subscriber:—A bought a team of horses from B in the year of 1909, giving him \$65 cash and a lien note for \$260, due about Nov. 1st, 1910. About four months after one of the horses died and owing to the circumstances A could not pay the note when due, but went to B and told him his difficulty and offered him the live horse back with the promise to pay for the dead as soon as possible. This B, who professed to be A's friend, refused to do but said that if A would give him \$30 he would renew the note for another year. A agreed to this and paid B \$75 but when he produced a receipt (the note being in the bank) B refused to sign it. About one month later B called for more money and in order to get a receipt for that already paid, A gave him \$25 more and had a third party draw up a receipt, together with an agreement to carry the balance over for another year, which B signed in the presence of a witness. Now B wants the balance due on the note (which he did not renew as he agreed) and as A cannot pay it he says he will take the horse. Can he do this and if so what proceedings can A take, who is a poor man trying to get a start, and the loss of the horse would leave him in a bad state? Provided B does not take the horse will A be obliged to remain in Manitoba till the note is paid or could he go to Saskatchewan to homestead or work out if he choose and take horse with him?

Ans.—B cannot go behind receipt if receipt shows that A was to have time. If receipt does not mention agreement to give time then B can enforce payment at once.

LIEN NOTE ON OXEN

Sask. Subscriber:—I bought a team of oxen from a man and paid \$25 down. He took a lien note on them and I promised to pay the balance, \$125 on the first of Nov., 1910. But not being able, I was notified when the time was up and I went to him and told him I could not pay him. Though I offered to renew the note he refused to do so. And later on the oxen got sick and died. He sued me but he had nothing to take. Can he register it against my homestead?

Ans.—No.

WHO PAYS POLICY?

S. J. S., Sask.—A mortgaged his farm. Had a life insurance policy attached with the mortgage, which he refused to pay the second payment on. Policy he sold to B and B sold to C. C is to pay mortgage. There was nothing said about life insurance policy and now the company is wanting C to pay up payment on policy. Could you give C any information who should pay payments of policy and what steps would C take to defend himself?

Ans.—Unless C covenanted to pay premium on policy company cannot collect from him but must look to A.

HIRED HELP

Subscriber, Man.—Can a man hired for say 7 or 8 months for \$245 or \$280 for said terms of time, quit and collect his full earned wages up till time of quitting on a months notice, when a farmer has to pay from \$10 to \$15 per month more to another man to take his place when wages are higher for a month or two than for 7 or 8 months? What wages can A collect at time of quitting, or can I deduct from A's wages the difference I have to pay B extra? Can I claim any damages from A for my team being left in the stable idle when they should have been out working on the land caused by A's departure before I hired B to work balance of A's contract?

Ans.—If he leaves before time is up he forfeits right to wages.

TERMINAL CHARGES

E. N., Plain View, Sask.—Last year about Jan. 17th I shipped a car load of oats through the Security Elevator Co.'s elevator at Birmingham, Sask. and did not sell until about May 15th. When I received the return there was one item among others for storage in terminal elevator and figured out at the rate 1/4 cents per month per bushel. One of my neighbors tells me that this charge was a fraudulent one and that there is no charge at terminals for such a short time. Please let me know which is right and oblige.

Ans.—The storage charges at the terminal elevators for grain are one-third of a cent per day per bushel, and starts ten days after the car has been unloaded. This amounts to one cent per month per bushel. If in your case, you were charged only three-quarter cents per month per bushel, it was less than the usual charge. We cannot tell you what the correct charge should have been in your case without knowing the exact date that your carload was unloaded, and also the exact date of when it was sold.

DUTY ON MANURE SPREADERS

M. M., Alta.—The duty on manure spreaders coming into Canada from the United States at the present time is 20 per cent.

SEED GRAIN

G. R. K., Sask.—Where are the governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta getting the seed oats which they are supplying the farmers in certain districts? Does the Grain Growers' Grain Co. sell any seed to these governments? Is the G.G.G.Co. shipping any seed oats to the province of Quebec for this spring's seeding?

(2) How long have I to load a car of grain at the loading platform before I am charged demurrage?

Ans.—We are not aware that the governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and Alberta are buying any seed oats or in fact seed grain of any kind. Mr. J. Bruce Walker, commissioner of immigration, is supplying a considerable quantity of seed wheat and oats to the new settlers and homesteaders who had no crop last year, who reside north of the C.P.R. from Moose Jaw West. However, all seed has been purchased, but we may add in this connection the Grain Growers' Grain Co. has enjoyed the privilege of selling some of this flax and wheat.

Yes, the Grain Growers' Grain Company has shipped considerable quantities of 1 C.W. oats to Ontario and Quebec, for seed purposes obviously. This demand is practically past now, as the Ontario and Quebec farmers do not want to buy oats which may not reach them for another thirty days.

In regard to a demurrage charge, the Act specifically states that the farmer has twenty-four hours in which to ship his grain after the car is spotted at the platform. However if the car should be spotted after six o'clock in the evening, time does not commence to count until seven o'clock next morning.

FARMER AND AGENT

Subscriber, Sask.—A farmer buys repair parts of a machine in the States, has to pay according to agents rules for parts before they are shipped. Agent assures farmer that he has the right castings and farmer pays for goods. Farmer gets only one of the castings by freight, also agent's invoice showing that goods were booked a day later, and acknowledging that only one casting was sent, and other telegraphed for. Farmer cannot wait, has a casting repaired, cost \$6.50 and by return mail cancels or disclaims having anything to do with casting telegraphed for, and tells local agent to ship casting back to the head agent. Agent gives me credit for casting at United States' catalogue price, 25 per cent. less than what I paid for it, he also charges me for cost of freight, expressage, etc. making to me a difference of about \$7 or more besides delay and annoyance. Is this a fair or legal charge? They hold my money and will not settle except at a loss to me of \$7. Has he any right to expect me to accept the casting at other than his regular price?

Ans.—The matter is too small for litigation.

MISSING STEER

J. E. S., Sask.—Last May I sent seven head of cattle out to be herded for the summer and when the herd returned one was missing. The man who was herding my cattle identified the missing beast in a butcher's corral in the town of Perdue, I also made my affidavit that the beast was mine. The man who sold the beast was arrested and tried for cattle stealing, but was acquitted at the high court in Feb. on account of not sufficient evidence to convict him. He swore that he sold the beast in a mistake for one of his own. Now the butcher has \$22.45 of a bill against the beast for feed. Do I have to pay this to get my beast or is the man who sold the beast free from this expense. Should the crown not pay the \$22.45 or make some attempts to have the beast returned to me?

Ans.—You can bring action for value of beast against man who sold it. If you take it from butcher you will have to pay cost of feed and sue man who sold it for damages.

SECOND MORTGAGE ON PROPERTY

Sask. Sub.—A sold some property to B in Manitoba, taking a second mortgage on same. As B was not paying up A employed a lawyer in Edmonton where A was staying at the time to foreclose and he employed his agents in Winnipeg to look after it. About one year after this A was served with a notice of sale in which it stated that sale was to take place one month after the serving of said notice. A living in Saskatchewan about six months after this received a bill from his lawyer in Edmonton, also his agents in Winnipeg. A paid the bills which amounted to \$65. Since this A cannot find anything out from his lawyer as to whether the sale has taken place or not. What steps should A take in the matter and does he still claim the property?

Ans.—It is very likely that property has been sold under sale made by first mortgage. The matter is one for inquiry by subscriber.

REFUSE TO WITHDRAW CAVEAT

Sask. Subscriber:—Two years ago I had about one hundred lots of my land surveyed. The land being not entirely paid for the lots were not registered. At the same time I sold one lot to a plow company, with three payments, one of which is cash. For their own security the company took the agreement of sale from here again and put a caveat on the whole land as they could not put it on the lot, this one not being registered. Now I paid entirely for my land and want to have my lots registered and receive the title for my land. The lot sold to the plow company having been entirely paid I gave them the transfer card and asked for the removing of caveat. But the solicitor of the company refused to do so unless I send in \$10. What would you advise me to do?

Ans.—The plow company should withdraw caveat at their own expense. If they refuse to do so bring action to compel its withdrawal.

COMPANY REFUSE TO PAY

Sask. Subscriber:—A man dies while in the employ of a company. Does earnings that he has not drawn go to the government? For instance, I had a brother-in-law left here last fall and went to Cranbrook, B.C. and started to work for a lumber company. After working long enough to have \$48 earned, he took the fever and went from the camp to the hospital in Cranbrook and died. His parents who live in New Brunswick had the remains taken home, which cost between undertaking and railway fare \$400. The brother who went to Cranbrook with him tells me that the company pays the \$48 to the government and in order to get it we would have to go through a course of law. What steps should his parents take to get it?

Ans.—Cannot understand company paying earnings to government. If company will not pay sue company in an action to be brought by administrator of deceased's estate.

CHattel MORTGAGE TO MACHINE CO.

C. A. C., Sask.—A buys machinery from machine company in Manitoba and gives notes. Being unable to meet notes when due he gives chattel mortgage on other machinery. The company then sell all that is included in the

chattel mortgage. Can the company sue me again in another province if there was not enough money from the proceeds of sale to pay the notes? How may I proceed to recover my notes given for the machinery?

Ans.—Company can sue.

EMPLOYEE AND THRESHERMAN

R. S. E., Sask.—A man running threshing engine near the line between U. S. and Canada, in Sask. hires for \$7 a day. At the end of this time his employers try to make out that they only promised him \$6 a day. Employer is able to pay, but property is on this side and he sells mostly on the other side. It seems that work was done in North Dakota and Sask. At Arcola employee was advised judgment could not be transferred, by the government. At Manor he was advised by attorney that it could be and accordingly paid over \$15 for this to be done. Attorney states that he is unable to get anything done on the other side by employee's attorney. Will you advise what steps to take to get this money? Something like \$180 and as employer is well-to-do it could be collected.

Ans.—Information here is not full enough. If subscriber will send all particulars and fee of \$5 will work difficulty out for him.

Subscriber, Madford, Man.—Hens have a little cough, breathe heavy and quick like a horse with heaves. What is the trouble?

Ans.—Give to each hen ten drops of glycerine to which add a little warm water twice daily; also rub on throat a little mustard blister occasionally. The trouble may be tubercular.

FAVORED NATION TREATIES

Subscriber:—The Imperial government has made "favored nation" treaties with Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Columbia, Denmark, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Venezuela and Switzerland. By these treaties these nations automatically secure as low tariff on their exports to Canada as is given to any other country. The ratification of the reciprocity agreement with the United States will give each of these countries the same treatment in Canadian markets as is afforded to United States. Canada's trade with these countries is comparatively small and would not be much affected by the reciprocity agreement. As the treaties are made by the Imperial government, they can only be revised or abrogated by the Imperial government. It is announced that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will take up the question of their abrogation or revision with the Imperial government this summer when he attends the imperial conference. There is no danger that dairy products of Denmark will injure the Canadian home market, nor that the beef from Argentine will be shipped into Canada to the injury of Canadian beef raisers. Canada competes successfully with both these countries in the British market, so they could not affect us in our own market.

Veterinary

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of one dollar.

MARE NOT THRIVING

A.P., Man.—When mare is put to hard work she starts shaking and does not eat well. She keeps in fair shape, but is not so well as she should be. Kindly prescribe. Ans.—Have the following made up: Tincture nux vomica, 2 ounces. Tincture digitalis, 2 ounces. Spirits of ether nit, 8 ounces. Mix and give two tablespoonfuls in pint of water every four hours. Shake contents well. Also give these powders: Sulphate of iron, 2 ounces. Potassium nitrate, 2 ounces. Mix and divide into 12 powders and give one in feed night and morning.

MARE WITH SWELLING ON BELLY

P.P.P., Elfros:—Mare 15 years old in foal has swelling on belly half an inch thick up to front legs. She makes no bag. She has carried foal 10 months and three weeks. What is the trouble? Ans.—This is probably due to not giving her enough exercise. Now I presume she has foaled and the swelling has gone down. If not, let us know full particulars. Get your druggist to make up the following: Shavesacre seeds, one part, and water 40 parts; rub in night and morning.

MARE IN FOAL—WEAK

P.H., Sask.:—Mare in foal is weak and wobbly. When she eats she stops suddenly at times, drops her head, kicks her belly and switches her tail. What is the trouble? Ans.—The slow, wobbly gait looks very much like swamp fever. Have the following powders made up: Tartar emetic, 1 ounce. Charcoal, 1 ounce. Ferri sulphate, 2 ounces. Arecia nut, 2 ounces. Mix and divide into 12 powders and give one in feed night and morning.

LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

P.H., Sask.:—Is linseed oil and turpentine dangerous to a mare in foal? Ans.—It is not advisable to purge a mare while in foal, as she may abort. If the mare carries her foal and everything passes off all right to time, let us know and we will do our best to bring her up in condition.

MARE WITH ITCH IN LEGS

C.W.B., Man.:—Pure bred Clyde mare frequently gets a kind of mange on her legs, small scabs come and they seem to itch very much. Three-year-old mare has scratches,

"EASTLAKE"



STEEL SHINGLES

FIRE, LIGHTNING, RUST AND STORM PROOF

SIMCOE, ONT., April 9th, 1908
"We have handled your 'Eastlake' Shingles for nearly a quarter of a century. They have been on the Court House, Free Library, and other public buildings of this town for 18 years. We have used very large quantities during the past 25 years, and they have always given first-class satisfaction, and have never required any repairs."
(Signed) **MADDEN BROS.**
Tinmiths and Hardware Merchants.

Write for Booklet.
The Metallic Roofing Co.
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TORONTO & WINNIPEG
2459

Western Canada Factory:
797 NOTRE DAME AVE., WINNIPEG
Agents wanted in some sections

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$800.00.

W. W. OORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

heels become inflamed, legs swell slightly and small sores break out. She has not done well this winter. I have put it down to teeth. Fed about 3 quarts of oat chop 8 times daily and oat straw for roughage.

Ans.—After washing with warm water and carbolic acid, apply the following lotion twice daily:

Bi-chloride of mercury, 1 to 1,000, to which add 2 ounces of alcohol.
To the mare with the scratches, bathe her as the mare above and then apply the following daily:

Zinc sulphate, 6 drams.
Acetate of lead, 1 ounce.
Soft water, 1 quart.

Also give these powders night and morning in feed:

Potassium nitrate, 1 1/2 ounces.
Magnesium sulphate, 2 ounces.
Mix and divide into 12 powders.

MARE LAME IN OFF FORE LEG

A.G.G., Beresford, Man.:—Driving mare 8 years old is very lame in off front leg. Was all right at night, but in the morning she was scarcely able to move her leg which was very much swollen from knee to top of leg. Bathed her every day. The swelling is nearly all gone now, but she is still lame. Kindly prescribe.

Ans.—Continue bathing and apply the following liniment night and morning:
Liniment ammonia iodidi, 4 ounces.
Liniment Saponis Co., 4 ounces.
Tincture of arnica, 4 ounces.

HORSE WITH FUNGUS GROWTH ON HEEL

F.R., Silver Stream, Sask.:—Have your local veterinary surgeon perform an operation on the growth.

MARE WITH LUMPS ON CHEST

H.D., Hillesden, Sask.:—The trouble is most likely caused by the mare knocking her chest against the manger. I would advise you to have the lump cut out by a veterinary surgeon.

The Co-operative Credit Bill

Continued from Page 8

but he can borrow it ten or twenty times, provided he has repaid the previous \$200 loan and is allowed to borrow each time by the board of credit.

Maximum Loans

Of course this maximum amount of the loan is fixed at the annual general meeting for the whole year, but it can be altered by the same authority every year or at any special meeting called for the purpose during the year, if considered in the interest of the society and of the borrowers. This is rightly considered as a great safeguard against extravagantly large loans to one individual, thereby reducing the risk incurred, and moreover, it prevents the funds from being all taken up by a few at the expense of the many. As to the question what is the proper amount to fix, this is decided by taking into account the size of the available funds, the wants of the would-be borrowers and the risk involved when the loans are made upon draft or note. In the cases where the security given is a good mortgage, then the amount may be increased and the time for repayment extended, but these loans are not to be made until the society has some years of existence, has accumulated a reserve or guarantee fund and can safely, as shown by experience, do so without running short of funds for the current daily business that it is called upon to provide for.

As the supreme authority, the general meeting may be called upon to assemble more than once a year, so it is not seldom that there are such meetings held three or four times a year. At such meetings, the officers should always be in a position to answer any inquiry upon the affairs of the society and to inform loyally the members upon any point in connection with the general management. At the annual meeting of the members, reports have to be made by the board of administration and the board of supervision, containing the fullest possible information upon the affairs of the society, and every officer and the manager have to be ready to answer every pertinent question that could be put to them.

These are the main features of the organization and working of a co-operative credit society sought to be legalized by the bill now before the Commons at Ottawa and this bill covers all these grounds fully. Space forbids covering all details of the Bill.

CO-OPERATIVE CHAT

Somebody has said that "The remedy for the evils of democracy is more democracy." Most of the evils suffered by co-operative companies can be remedied by more co-operation. If companies need more capital, the thing to do is to get more members, sell more shares. This can be done both to neighbors and to members of your own family, that is, to yourself. If you are not getting big dividends, the reason probably is that your store isn't buying direct in large quantities. It is only one of the number of small competing stores. The great savings come from concentrated buying.

There are in Ontario, Canada, 4,500 retail grocers, to say nothing of other shopkeepers, to supply two and a half millions of people. In England 1,560 Co-operative stores supply ten million people; one co-operative store instead of twelve private profit retailers. In Ontario there are 52 wholesale grocers employing 875 traveling salesmen, distributing goods at a cost of 15 per cent., of which 8 or 9 per cent. is expense and 6 or 7 per cent. profit. In England the co-operative wholesale did its business of 132 millions at an expense of 2 3-20 per cent., one-seventh of the cost through the Ontario wholesalers. Making all allowances for the greater expense of a more sparsely settled country, who could say that co-operation is not a far more economical machine for distribution than the ordinary middlemen?

There is no surer way to make a farmer out of the boy than to give him a share in the products of the farm. Right now is the best time of the year to put the boy on a share basis. Give him a brood sow, or better yet, sell it to him at a fair price and

let him pay for it out of his own earnings.

The Scottish Wholesale Society, as reported by the Leeds Yards Budget, made a turnover on flour during the last thirteen weeks of £699,602, which represents 724,785 sacks, or a net increase of 75,419 sacks. At the same time there is only a net increase of value amounting to £29,103, which shows the effect of the fluctuations in the market prices. Flour is a commodity that must be obtained, therefore the true test of progress is to see that the wheels are kept moving grinding the corn, and this is vouched for by the larger number of sacks sold to the distributive societies. Boots, too, may be looked upon as a necessity. The turnover in these articles amounted to £132,278, which represents the manufacture of 492,955 pairs, or an increase of 21,559 pairs on the corresponding period of last year. In the matter of clothing the materials manufactured at the Batley Woollen mill were valued at £15,865, being an increase of £135, while the goods made up at the Leeds and the Lower Broughton clothing factories were valued at £22,286, being an increase of £2,451. Then, again, at the Bury weaving shed the productions amounted to £27,944, and showed an increase of £4,443. Among the smaller productive establishments the increases have been pretty general. At the Leeds brush factory, with a turnover of £6,863, the increase is given as amounting to £1,440, or 26½ per cent. At the Keighley Ironworks the output amounted to £4,771, an increase of 25½ per cent. The Dudley bucket and fender works produced goods valued at £5,199, an increase of 12¼ per cent., and even the Birtley tinplate works came out with an increase of 1½ per cent., with a turnover of £1,561.

The old hand weavers smashed the looms which robbed them of their work. The typesetters have tried to keep out linotype machines from the printing industry. The teamsters and stage drivers opposed the railroad locomotive. Each class felt itself wronged by improved machinery. So doubtless the retailer and the jobber feel a hardship when improvements in the social machinery crowd out part of them. But is that any sufficient reason why the great body of the people, the producers and consumers, should submit to supporting 32 groceries in a town of 6,000?

If the working men or the farmers can combine their purchasing power and save 6-7 of the expense involved in over-competition and monopoly, or if they can save 1-7 of it, is it not their right to do so?

"Wholesalers (and retailers) must do as other sections of the community have to do, find other avenues, of which there are any number, for the occupation of their executive labor and their capital."

The Society of Equity of Wisconsin has recently inaugurated a wholesale buying organization. Its agent is A. Slaughter, of Menominee, Wis. He says in a communication to the Wisconsin Equity News:

"It should be borne in mind that co-operative buying is just as essential as co-operative selling, and while it may be true that in the past, and in some instances at the present time, goods may not be supplied any cheaper, although we guarantee to supply them as cheap, it is true that with the Co-operative Union firmly established with a large volume of business in both buying and selling the produce of the farm that the interests of our members will be very materially advanced."

The following statement was made by John W. Lux, of St. Paul, vice-president of the National Association of Retail Grocers:

"I learned some years ago through correspondence that parcels post in Great Britain had concentrated the retail businesses in the army and navy store in London, with its branches all over the islands and that there are a few co-operative societies left, but that the independent merchant, as we know him here, had practically disappeared."

Mr. Lux's "Few co-operative societies" number over 1,500, doing a busi-

ness of over 500 million dollars annually—approximately a third of the retail business of Great Britain. Evidently it is not the fair and unwasteful co-operative stores that need fear the mail order houses, if parcels post is secured. It is the wasteful or extortionate middleman.

We do not advocate unqualifiedly the present parcels post bill. Confining parcels delivery to packages originating in rural route offices, it would tend, we believe, to make the rural carriers pretty nearly mere agents of the express companies. Still it would be a start toward a much needed reform. Certainly the opposition by retailers' associations and jobbers is based on the unjustified idea that they have a vested right to retail trade.

By the way, why is an express company, anyhow? Why shouldn't the railroad companies handle express as they do freight, get the 120 million dollars annual express profits for their own and thereby obviate any necessity of raising freight rates?

Co-operation stands for the square deal in commercial life. It has had results in money, but also results which cannot be shown in figures; homes happier, lives brighter, better citizens, and universal international peace is its ultimate aim.

"The Co-operative store is at once an efficient method of conducting business, a school of social virtues for the worker, and one part of industrial life."—C. R. Fay.

If one's interest in co-operation ends with dividends, he lacks the soul of the movement. That movement means as an ultimate goal an equitable organization of industry. It means right relations of mutual service and fairness between producers of every kind with producers of every other kind, i.e. with consumers.

"Our co-operative aim must not be to produce or distribute for sordid gain only, but it should be to work together in affection and harmony, so that we shall all be morally and physically enriched and purified."—William Maxwell.

The Leeds Yards Budget says the following:

"The report of the business done by the Co-operative Wholesale Society for the third quarter of the year continues the tale of steady progress both with regard to production and distribution. The total sales for the thirteen weeks ending September 24th amount to £6,397,796, being an increase of £170,734, on the corresponding period of 1909, while the supplies from the productive works have amounted to £1,618,332, or an increase of £49,183 for the similar period of last year. The Manchester branch shows an increase of 3 per cent., the Newcastle branch a decrease of 1¼ per cent., and the London branch an increase of 5 7-8 per cent. The banking department, which has now 942 societies associated with it, being an increase of eleven during the quarter, shows deposits and withdrawals amounting to £32,501,989, which, compared with the corresponding quarter, is an increase of £2,384,308, or 7 7-8 per cent. Such an increase is very gratifying, and shows how the directors of the distributive societies are gradually realizing the advantages of keeping their members' savings within the movement."

A HANDY DICTIONARY

The MacMillan Company of Canada, Ltd., have been compelled by the wide demand, to issue a second edition of the desk copy of their "Modern Dictionary of the English Language." In the 772 pages of this dictionary are contained 48,719 words, 1940 phrases, 750 abbreviations, 395 foreign words and phrases and a list of some 292 classical and mythological names. It is to be especially noted that it gives the correct way of spelling and pronouncing words that are sometimes spelt or pronounced in more than one way; it corrects many common grammatical mistakes; shows the correct plurals for many unusual nouns; gives the recognized pronunciation of foreign words that are in almost daily use; and also includes words that have recently been added to the language. The guide to pronunciation makes this art very clear and simple. It is printed in clear, bold type, is thoroughly up-to-date in vocabulary and definitions. This dictionary may be obtained from the Book Department of The Grain Growers' Guide for 55 cents, postpaid.

Free Trade Manufacturers

NOTE:—We have asked a number of British Manufacturers why they do not favor protection in their own business. Their replies should prove interesting in view of the complaints being made by Canadian Manufacturers.

Continued from last week

South Dock,
Sunderland.

I am a ship-builder, and to me as such it is self-evident that the greater the international exchange of commodities the more my industry must flourish. Imports facilitate exports by cheapening the outward freights on the latter. So far as my particular trade is concerned the British steel manufacturers, who supply three-fourths of the material I use, have a ring price, and were it not that I have the facility of buying free of duty from foreign countries there is no question but that the ring price would be higher and cripple my business.

(Signed) R. A. BARTRAM.
Bartram & Sons,
Shipbuilders and Repairers.

CHEAPER MACHINERY

Waterfoot, near Manchester.

In reply to your letter wanting an explanation why it is that we as manufacturers are free traders, and how it is that we can compete successfully in the face of free imports, I wish to say that as manufacturers we are able to purchase what we require for manufacturing purposes in the very best markets, and at the lowest prices, as same are not tampered with, either by having a duty, or an extra charge for collecting any tariff that might be put on the same. Another point is that our mills and our machinery are bought at the lowest prices, and we pay fairly good wages, considering that our workpeople can live much more cheaply than they can in protected countries. I have found in all countries in which I have travelled that one of the chief items of expense in connection with protected countries is the house in which the artisan has to live. This is so in France, Germany, United States, as well as in Canada. Now, in this country, although we have to pay very heavy ground rents, the houses our people live in are comparatively cheap on account of the cheaper labor, cheaper timber, cheaper stone or brick, or whatever the buildings might be composed of, and this makes a considerable difference to the working family. The same thing applies to the construction of our mills. There is no doubt that we get the best produce and the best of everything that any part of the world can produce; on account of our being a free and open country, it enables the foreign manufacturer, who is anxious to supply us, to come in, because of the least trouble and difficulty in getting their goods right to the fountain head. These are a few reasons why leading manufacturers are free traders, and why we can compete successfully in face of free imports.

(Signed) H. W. TRICKETT.
Sir H. W. Trickett, Ltd., Manchester.

PROTECTED MARKETS OPEN

111 French Street,
Bridgeton, Glasgow.

In reply to your letter of Oct. 28th, asking me if I can give you any message culled from my own experience as a manufacturer, which you might transmit to your Canadian friends, regarding our ability to compete with foreign manufacturers under our system of free imports, I am afraid that I cannot find time to say anything that you could make use of. I feel that there is nothing that I can tell you which you do not yourself know. Were we to have a general tariff, our manufacturing costs would inevitably be increased, and consequently we should not be able to sell so cheaply to protected markets as we do at present. It is a commonplace saying of the average tariff reform orator that all protected markets are closed to us. You know from the Board of Trade returns that this is not the case. In our experience we ship regularly to protected markets, both foreign and colonial. We ship many of our productions ourselves direct to such markets, and we know that a considerable proportion of our goods which we do not ship direct but sell to shippers, are also sent to protected markets. Germany is a considerable purchaser of our cotton goods.

NICOL PATON BROWN.
John Brown & Son, Ltd.



Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret

Head Office:—GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Telephone—Sherbrooke 870

Associate membership fee\$1.00
S. G. Badges50
S. G. Buttons05
Pendants (gents)50

OBJECTS

To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To care for the blind from infancy.

MOTTO FOR THE WEEK—KEEP SWEET

Throughout the year why not keep sweet? No frown ever made a heart glad; no complaint ever made a dark day bright; no bitter word ever lightened a burden or made a rough road smooth; no grumbling ever introduced sunshine into a home. What the world needs is the resolute step, the look of cheer, the smiling countenance, and the kindly word. Keep sweet!—Rev. Geo. L. Perin.

Dear Friends,—When the work of Sunshine grows so rapidly as it has done in Western Canada it is necessary to form a strong band of members into a "Ways and Means Committee". Now, we cannot have too many members on this committee and they can live in any part of the country, but they would from time to time convene a sub-committee and get up some entertainment to help support the Head Office or Sunshine Home which will be in Winnipeg until such times as Alberta and Saskatchewan are strong enough to support headquarters in their own province, all subject, of course, to Winnipeg headquarters. Now, any man or woman interested in Sunshine who would like to be on the committee of "Ways and Means" please send name and address to "Margaret." The convention will take place in July and I would like as many of the Sunshine workers to save up as possible and attend. Now hurry up and form the branch you have been thinking of for some time and arrange to send one delegate to Winnipeg, and in this way help to show the strength of the Sunshine work in the West. The Mid-day Lunch Room is serving fifty girls per day, and certainly if the work goes on with the same spirit and vim we shall be serving one hundred a day before the next two weeks are out. Much help is necessary in order to make this a success, but I feel sure I can rely on my many warm friends to rally round me in this splendid work. Here and there one has a disappointment but I must be grateful indeed for the warm support given in every undertaking. Last week I phoned the manager of the Western Canada Milling Company and explained my work to him, and the next morning two sacks (200 lbs.) of the "Purity Flour" were sent to me.

Yours lovingly,
In Sunshine or Shade,
MARGARET.

DO YOU S'POSE?

Do you s'pose little flies with their thousands of eyes,
When their mamma is busy with tea,
Ever climb in the chair and get in her way,
And cry, "Lemme see, lemme see?"

Do you s'pose little fish, when their mammas wish
To take a short nap—just a wink—
Ever pound on the floor with their soft little fins,
And whimper, "Please give me a d'ink?"

Do you s'pose little quails, as they creep through the rails
And into the reeds where they stay,
Ever ask mamma dear, when her head aches so hard,
"But why can't I whistle to-day?"

Do you s'pose little bees, as they hum in the trees,
And find where the honey sweets lurk,
Ever ask of their papa, who is busy near by,
"I know—but what for must I work?"

Do you s'pose, do you s'pose that anyone knows
Of a small boy who might think a while
Of all this and more? You do? So I thought—
And now let us see if he'll smile!

A SUNSHINE SONG

Would you make some saddened heart
Just a little lighter?
Would you make some burdened life
Just a little brighter?
Drop a word of hope and cheer;
Set the echoes ringing
With your notes of love and joy,
As you go a-singing.

Would you smooth the rugged path
Down along life's highway?
Would you plant the rose of faith
In some lonely byway?
Just a deed of kindness done
Clears the path before us,
And the lilies of God's love
Bloom and blossom o'er us.

Just a little word of cheer
Lightens every duty;
Just a smile will often show
Faces wreathed in beauty.
Sprinkle sunshine as you go,
Comfort the distressing,
And your own reward will be
Heaven's choicest blessing.

SASKATCHEWAN

Mrs. Bell, Wilkie P.O., Sask.—Many thanks for letter. It is necessary to forward two references and then I will place you on the list and send you full particulars.

Evelyn, Jamie & Wemyss Cotes, Bonniebrae, South Qu'Appelle—Glad you like the button. Hearty welcome to our new member Daisy Hatterley. I hope my little readers all love the birds and watch their coming and also know them by their names. Glad you enjoy the Sunshine stories and my letters—Now, dear children, write often and tell me how you enjoy the winter.

Jennie Martin, Wapella, Sask.—Many thanks for second letter. The money would be acknowledged in subscription list. It was indeed good of you to send it and also the five cents. I am sending button and card now.

My dear Scotch Lassie, Melville, Sask.—Please don't think that your letters tire me. I like them, especially when they are as happy as this one I have by me now—Your description of home life

was most interesting, and made me almost envious of the peace you enjoy. I used to make my own clothes when I was your age, but now I have no time, but make answering correspondents my hobby. Write again soon—remember I am always glad to hear from you.

Flossie Collough, Moosomin, Sask.—Your letter was most welcome and the flowers were beautiful. Thank you so much. They are on my desk now looking as fresh as when you packed them, I expect. No, I have not seen the play mentioned but have heard it is excellent. I was most interested in your exam. Glad you passed so well. Write again soon.

Elizabeth, Wapella, Sask.—Dear Friend:—Won't you write me your address so that I can at least write to you. I would be glad of all clothing as the children will now get out into the open air and clothes are very necessary that they may present a fairly decent appearance. No matter how needy the mother is she wants the children to look decent. I would especially like the boy to become a member of our Guild.

Truzella Bergh, Maymont, Sask.—Glad to have your note. Sending membership card and button. Write and tell me all about yourself, and if you have any sisters or brothers ask them to join.

Mrs. Warren and her splendid co-workers, Lily Plains, Sask.—A barrel of good clothing and wonderfully packed parcels came in yesterday. Dolly's will be sent to the sick children and every message on parcels will be carried out as far as lies in my power. I am writing and hope to meet you all some day. You have certainly made a great show for so young a branch and I heartily congratulate you all.

ALBERTA

J. Gorrell, Camrose, Alta.—Dear girl, many thanks for your thoughtful letter. Yes, the Sunshine work is spreading every day and more earnest workers are coming in. It is always hard to make the people understand that the first thing in Sunshine is to forget self and not to say what is so-and-so doing for Sunshine; but what can I personally do to help the work. To help lift the burden off the leaders shoulder—it is so easy as you say to sit and criticize but it is so much better to put your shoulder to the wheel and help to make everything go better because you are there. If cheerful loving hearts will give of their best in Sunshine it is returned a hundred fold in happiness to themselves.

Mrs. Hattie Blackwell, Redfield, Alta.—You are heartily welcome to our circle. Glad you like my page and I have greatly enjoyed your loving words. There is a wonderful work in Sunshine for those who take it up in the true helpful and cheerful spirit determined to see good in everything and help carry on the work of the founder to cheer each lonely heart that comes our way. I will forward information desired by return.

MANITOBA

Mrs. McClung, Pierson, Man.—I am writing and sending full particulars. Many thanks for letter and kind offer.

Irene Thompson, Jush, Man.—Hearty welcome to our Guild. Write and tell me more of yourself and school friends. I am sending button and membership card.

Miss May Mason, Kellwood P.O., Man.—I am indeed glad to welcome you to our Sunshine circle. Yes, help Miss Knapp, it would indeed bring sunshine to her and also help, I feel sure, to make you happy. Please pass my page on to the gentleman you mention. Would they like a box of magazines sent out? I would send with pleasure if they would pay carriage on arrival. Please let me know.

Jean C., Man.—I am going to write a little lecture, forgive me. There are many gentlewomen in the working world to-day, who, like yourself, never dreamt of being there, but they are women who do good work and who wish to be respected as workers. They would consider it bad taste to talk of their past as compared with the present. I consider work—good honest hard work, as good a cure for the woes of humanity as Time the great healer. Write again, but do try to be cheerful and work for others. Look to the future, for that alone is ours.

ADOLPHUS A. BROWN

Adolphus Aristarchus Brown was so exceeding good,
Tho' other boys did naughty things, Adolphus never would,
From early morn to bedtime he did nothing that was wrong,
Where other folks in tempers got he sang a little song,
And always, rising with the lark, as quiet as a mouse,
He'd do some little job to please his mother in the house.
He never loitered on his way to school (so never late),
And as to fighting, throwing stones, or swinging on a gate,
He left such wicked pastimes to the wicked little boys,
To nurse the baby quietly was one of his chief joys.
He never pulled the pussy's tail, or ate sweets on the sly,
And, like young Georgie Washington, he never told a lie.
As time wore on he better grew. At last with smiling face,
He disappeared from everywhere, and vanished into space.

HOW TO MAKE A HAPPY HOME

(By Marion Wathen)

In no sphere of life is happiness so easy to attain or so easily transformed to unhappiness as in the home. It does not depend on the number of luxuries obtainable, for some of the very happiest homes, the almost ideal ones, are those of the poor. One cheerful member in the home may uplift the tone of all the rest. Let the daughter but sing at her dish-washing, allowing her broom to keep time to her happy song, and her happiness is sure to infect the others. On the other hand, some little dispute, some little criticism, fault-finding, etc., by but one member of the family may upset the happiness of the entire family probably for the

whole day. And it would have been so easy to have left those words unsaid or instead to have spoken an appreciative word, or to have laughed instead of grumbling.

An interesting anecdote is told of Joseph H. Choate, of New York:

Once at a dinner party he was asked who he would prefer to be if not himself. He waited a moment before replying. The guests thought he was running over in his mind the great ones of earth before giving his decision. Then his eyes rested on Mrs. Choate, at the other end of the table, and he replied, "If I could not be myself, I should like to be Mrs. Choate's second husband." What a beautiful tribute to pay to any wife, but it suggests to us what is really the case: It is the wife who largely makes the home happiness of her husband. If he comes home at night and finds her face wreathed in smiles, his unhappiness is almost sure to vanish. It is hard, perhaps, harder for the wife and mother than any one else, to be always bright and cheerful, but in view of the fact that her little actions are so far reaching it is worth while to try.

The real secret of a happy home-life is unselfishness. The happiness to be complete, calls for unselfishness, or thought of others, from each member of the family. There is only one receipt for permanency in the happiness of an individual, or for permanency to their unselfishness. It is this: Let the joy come from within. See that there, within your own heart, is the spring of perpetual happiness. That spring is Christ, and from that and that alone, can flow a continual stream of happiness, both for yourself and others.

There is a beautiful story told of a young lady who went out with a number of friends to spend the day rambling through the fields and woods. Early in the morning she plucked a sprig of sweet briar and tucked it away in the bosom of her dress; but soon forgot that she had placed it there. All day long she smelled its sweet fragrance: when climbing over rocks, through open fields, on narrow pathways that same fragrance seemed to be, and she wondered whence it came. When on the boat returning home, the fragrance still seemed to surround her, so she concluded that some friend must have, in her bouquet of wild-flowers, a bunch of sweet briar. When she went to her room that night she found the sweet briar she had tucked away in the morning, and knew that the secret of the sweetness that had surrounded her all day, even in the barren places, was within her own bosom.

Just so we may carry about in our own hearts the secret of a perpetual sweetness, and our own inner life may make all our world; and it, and it alone, will envelop every one we meet with something of sweetness to us; it will also hide much that otherwise would appear wrong in others. The ideal woman that Mrs. Browning described must certainly have possessed this virtue, for

"None knelt at her feet confessed lovers in thrall;
They knelt more to God than they used, that was all."

If you praised her as charming, some asked what you meant;
But the charm of her presence was felt where she went."

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Before.

In the "Standard" Wire Fence, you get the durability that comes with strength. Made of all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, well galvanized—which means no rust and long wear.

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Our new hooks are shock full of fence facts. Write for free copies and sample lock.

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Woodstock,
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After.



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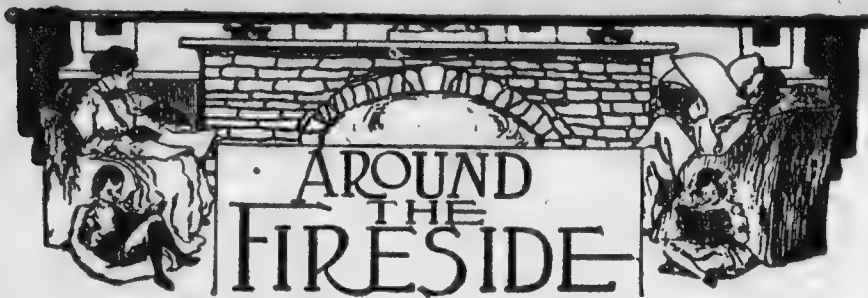
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Miss Amy's Romance

By FLORENCE TINSLEY COX

Miss Amy Grant lived in the old-fashioned town of Meldrum, where spinsterhood is considered a disgrace. To be unwed at the age of thirty argues a serious lack of personal attractiveness. An unmarried woman of thirty is on the bargain-counter, so to speak; at forty she is a remnant; at fifty—

But the mind refuses to dwell on the horror of a female Meldrumite of fifty who is unwed!

Miss Amy was thirty-seven. She had a neat figure, not too thin, and soft, black hair that rippled a bit. She had a nervous fashion of clasping and unclasping her hands, and when a man opened a door for her, or stood aside to let her pass around the great elm that blocked up the sidewalk at Meldrum's busiest corner, she had a way of saying, "Thank you, sir," with an appealing upward glance of her dark eyes, that was really very pretty. One or two of the older men, who had drifted away into the busy world and returned, after ten or twenty years of struggling, to find Meldrum quiet and placid, just as they had left it, had expressed rather a pleasant opinion of Miss Amy.

"She is so restful," one said, mindful of the recent struggle and turmoil.

"Why didn't she marry?" a bolder one asked.

All Meldrum laughed at the suggestion. Why, no one had ever asked Miss Amy to marry! They had never thought of it.

Younger women and older women had married. Enterprising widows had carried off two, and even three, matrimonial prizes. Miss Amy had seen red-headed women marry, and cross-eyed women; and little Nellie Griffens, poor child, who had lost her arm in a railroad accident, and wore a wooden substitute, had three offers in as many weeks. That was after the railroad company awarded her handsome compensation, but unsuspicious Miss Amy thought it was all love and romance, and quite glowed with pleasure when she heard of Nellie's final engagement.

"But there's something seriously wrong with me," she told herself that night as she shook out her hair before the glass. "I'm the only woman in all Meldrum who has never had an offer. The only one."

It hurt. The poor little pathetic face in the glass showed that it did. Nobody likes to fail, and to marry had evidently been Miss Amy's vocation. Her mother had raised her for it.

From the time she was five she had received good advice on how to manage a husband. "For one thing, you must never bring his slippers to him or wait on him," said Mother Grant. Many a good man has been utterly ruined simply by the way in which his wife toadied to him and carried his slippers. Miss Amy, even when she wore pig-tails, had thought, simpleton that she was, that she would rather like to fetch his slippers, but she had obediently laid away all her mother's decisions for future reference. But the time had never come for the exploitation.

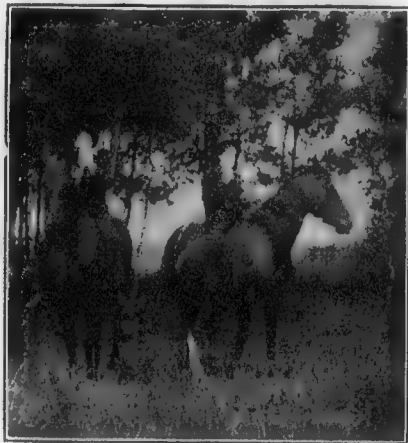
It might have been her natural timidity, the clasping and unclasping of the nervous little fingers. Certainly the boys, and later the young men, never lingered by Miss Amy's side. They chose the bouncing red-headed girl in the games at school; they carried home, with rapture, the cross-eyed girl's books. They forgot Miss Amy. Her father died, and her managing mother died, and she lived alone in her little house. Sometimes she used to think how lonesome it was. To be alone! To be always alone! It was fearful.

The house was evidently meant for two. There were two armchairs, and two foot-stools, and two sofas. One of those double rockers which you see sometimes in girls' schools stood on the porch. Her female friends used to sit in it with her at the twilight hour, and, as they rocked, tell her

about their numerous love affairs. There was many a trouble poured into her patient, sympathizing ears, for she was the natural confidante of the whole village.

Afterward she would go into her house and think how nice it would be if there was only somebody to whom she could relate her troubles, some rough, masculine shoulder, smelling strongly of tobacco, on which she could cushion her tired head. It was curious how intensely masculine she wanted him to be. When other women boasted to her of their husbands, how they never smoked or drank or swore, she would smile a faint, disparaging smile. She wanted hers to smoke, she wanted him to swear (in a righteous cause, of course), and she didn't think she'd mind if he drank a bit. Finer mental qualifications and the laws of retribution were unknown to her. She was the primitive woman, and she wanted the primitive man. But he never came, and she was thirty-seven.

It was in that same summer that Ida Mason made an unfortunate remark. Ida Mason was a widow just Miss Amy's age, and, in the usual way to widows, she was beginning to look about her a bit. She had almost settled on the man! He didn't know it as yet. It was mercifully concealed



Two Manitoba Jockies

from him; but that didn't matter. Ida Mason had a chalk-mark on him, and in her own good time would bring him to terms. She had gone as far as picking out the wedding dress.

"There's a gray silk with a purple flower on it in Thomas's window," she said. "It's a real neat pattern. I think Joseph would like it. But, my gracious, what does it matter whether he does or not?"

"If I were in love I think I'd like him to be pleased," Miss Amy suggested tentatively. "One does when one is in love."

Ida Mason looked at her in the twilight and laughed.

"Why, whatever do you know about love?" she questioned, a trifle contemptuously, speaking from the heights of her one and a half romance.

After that the double rocker didn't rock so evenly, and later Miss Amy excused herself to her visitor and went to bed. She had a bad headache, she said.

She didn't sleep much that night. She thought and thought. As a young girl she had prayed for a husband quite openly and trustfully, as a child might ask for a toy; now she prayed that the way might be opened before her. Her life was so narrow, so useless. There was nothing she could do in which she could take interest.

She was a survival of a class that is rapidly passing out of existence, the woman born and bred for one purpose—

marriage. She was a sweet specimen of her class. She had dear ways. She would have made any reasonable man happy if she had had a chance. But she had never had a chance.

The next day she examined the advertisements in the personal column of a certain New York Sunday paper. There were several attractive bargains offered with a naivete almost equal to her own.

"An able-bodied man aged forty-five wishes to meet a congenial member of the opposite sex. Is tall, well-built, educated, and possessed of an ample income, and dark-brown whiskers. Fascinating in manner. Prefers a brunette."

Miss Amy examined herself palpatingly in the glass. Was she a brunette? Would a tall, well-built, fascinating stranger, with whiskers, be struck by her charms at first sight? Merciful powers, suppose she wrote to him, and afterward—afterward she didn't suit! What had she to offer? Gentleness, geniality equal to his own, perhaps, but nothing else. She hadn't the self-confidence of Ida Mason—the cheerful, bustling, important air of a widow. She looked used to rebuffs. She blinked at her reflection in the glass. She looked small and thin and scared. She looked single!

She decided not to answer the advertisement; but she watched the column after that with much interest. She had an idea that, sooner or later, she would find what she wanted.

At last one day she saw an item of quite a different tenor.

"For adoption—A beautiful male child, aged sixteen months, who is motherless. Inquire at 1460 West Fifty-Seventh Street, New York City."

New York was over a hundred miles south of Meldrum—New York, with its Great White Way and its mighty rivers and bridges. It was the Mecca of the youthful, the promised land of the old. All her life Miss Amy had meant to visit New York. She had saved it up for her wedding trip—the wedding trip which had never come.

She hung over the advertisement. She pictured the child in her mind. Then she looked around her home.

It was a small house, but it had suggestive rooms. The window seats were just high enough for a child to scramble into; the cushions on the sofa were soft and billowy; there were two low steps from the piazza floor to the white path which led to the gate. The gate had a high latch, and a low bar of wood on the inner side where wee toes could rest comfortably. Down the street, within sight of the house, there was a small shop, with candy in the window. When you went to buy, a bell jangled mysteriously overhead. Miss Amy had hung on the gate, and Miss Amy had gone to the store in her own time. Now she saw another child walking in her footsteps.

She left Meldrum by the 1.45 that afternoon. She wore her best clothes, and a necklace made of the red seed-pods of some Indian plant which had been a present from a returned missionary's wife. She looked radiant, for a beatific composure seemed to have settled down upon her.

"It's the strangest thing I ever saw," Ida Mason said. "She's gone off—gone to New York all alone! She didn't want to talk about it. Do you know what I think? I think it's a man!"

"What!" somebody exclaimed. "Well, it's easy to be seen that she's had experience. She's never said much, but I'm just sure she's been in love. Didn't she spend two weeks once when she was a girl with an aunt in Hackensack? There!"

It was all over the village by night that Miss Amy had gone to New York to meet a man! Everybody was astonished, and the youngest Thayer boy, who was brilliant and bad, misquoted Maculay on the occasion:

"To every woman on this earth love cometh soon or late," he declared solemnly.

Miss Amy, in her seat by the car window, had forgotten Meldrum. She was in a beautiful dream, rushing forward to its completion. That night she stayed at a quiet family place that called itself a hotel only by courtesy. The chambermaid buttoned her waist down the back for her in the morning, and gave her some advice about her hair.

"Get yourself one of them Roman braids," she counseled wisely. "All the ladies wear them. And a good rat. My, if you'd see yourself after you was puffed out a bit!"

She put her head on one side with the look of an artist.

"You ain't bad-looking. You are just scrimped."

"Do you know where 1450 West Fifty-Seventh Street is?" Miss Amy asked anxiously.

"Ten blocks up and go across. Any cop will show you."

"Thank you very much," Miss Amy replied.

She glanced around the sunny room and at the wide bed.

"I may bring a small relative back with me," she added, with dignity.

The number was easily found. It formed one of an endless row of nice brownstone houses, looking like a row of grim, coffins set upon end. It was distinguished from its mates by its general air of neglect. A sign in its parlor window showed that the house was for sale, and another sign on the front door offered the house for rent. The door stood partly open, exposing a dusty, uncarpeted hall and wide, gloomy rooms beyond. It was from one of these that Miss Amy heard, in answer to the bell, a stentorian voice roaring: "Come in!"

She went in.

She saw a large, bare room, with just two pieces of furniture in it—a desk and a chair. A man was sitting at the desk writing. By his side there lay a revolver! Mercy on us! You can imagine Miss Amy's state of mind—a strange city, an unfurnished house, a lonely room, a man, and a revolver! But still, after the first moment, she wasn't afraid, strange as relate. For one thing, the man had a nice face, a good, honest, friendly sort of a face, and in the corner there was a baby asleep on a faded quilt.

"I—I came in answer to an advertisement," Miss Amy said falteringly.

She clasped and unclasped her hands. "I thought I'd like to adopt your little boy."

"Are you a mother?" the man asked in a deep voice.

It seemed to rumble through the empty room.

"No," Miss Amy confessed, faltering still more, "I'm—I'm single."

"But I hope that won't matter," she cried, taking courage after a miserable pause. "I'd—I'd be very good to him. Not having any ties of my own, he'd be my all, you see. I'd do my best."

The man got up and silently offered her the one chair. He was good to look upon when he stood up—tall, broad-shouldered, yet agile. He wore a rough tweed suit, and he hadn't shaved in a week or so.

"Sit down," he said.

He pushed the revolver farther away from her.

"Does that alarm you?" he asked.

"No," Miss Amy answered valiantly.

"I'm not afraid of things—except thunderstorms," she added upon truthful reconsideration, "and centipedes."

The man nodded.

"I suppose you live alone," he said, "in a little house in the country. You do your own cooking, and you make your own dresses. There's a lilac-bush by the back door, and a striped cat sits behind the stove, and on Sundays you teach a class in the Sunday School."

"Why, how did you know?" Miss Amy cried.

He put his head back and laughed, a big, boyish laugh. Then he tapped the front of his forehead, which projected.

"Causality," he said. "I'll tell you one thing more—you are lonely."

The tears rose to her eyes at that.

"I know you are lonely, because I am lonely myself," he confided. "Do you see this big house? Three years ago I moved in, a happy fellow. I had a young wife whom I adored. I had money in the bank. I held a fine position. Now the wife is dead, the money gone, and the business future has vanished along with the rest. The bottom has dropped out of my world. I was thinking some very sad and miserable—almost desperate—thoughts as you came in."

Miss Amy laid her little hand on the revolver.

"Oh, don't!" she said earnestly, the tears still in her eyes. "It's not right. I wish I knew what to say. But it's not right. There's God, you know, who sees everything. You wouldn't want to disappoint Him."

She spoke as if to one of her little Sunday-school boys.

"Oh, I'm not tempted in that way," he reassured her. "The pistol belongs to my future scheme of existence. Tomorrow I start for South America. I've had a position as a civil engineer offered me, and now that I haven't any family I'm going to do some of those big things that a man always dreams about, and see a



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little of the wild side of the world. You see, my trunk is packed already."

Sure enough, half hidden by the desk, there stood a steamer trunk with the lid raised. Miss Amy noted, with indescribable emotion, a small flask of brandy on the top, and a pair of huge slippers.

"And there's only that little chap to be arranged for," the man went on, nodding toward the corner of the room. "I don't believe that I have introduced myself. I'm Manly Gibb, and that is Manly Gibb, Jr."

He walked over toward the quilt, and stood looking down at the sleeping child.

"Manly Gibb, Jr., has a bad temper, naturally come by through inheritance. He likes his own way, does Manly. He's a big nuisance, and a big comfort. He loves his daddy."

The gruff voice was a trifle husky now. "What is your name?" he asked Miss Amy over his shoulder.

"Amy Grant."

"Well, Amy Grant, if I let you have this little fellow for keeps, will you do your best by him? Will you stand between him and all harm? Will you take him to the church in the village, and give him a corner of your lonely little heart?"

Miss Amy stifled a big sob. "I'll give him all of it!" she cried.

He turned and came back to her. "Shake hands," he said.

They shook hands, the big man and the little woman, like comrades.

"Now that that's arranged," he declared, with an air of great relief, "we'll get down to business. 'I'm a poor man, poorer than I've ever been before, but perhaps I may make some money out in the wilds. If I do, it's all for him. I haven't any relations. I don't believe that I'll ever come back. At least, it's not a part of my present plans. So if I do make money I'll send it to you. Give him as good schooling as you can. Make a college man of him if you must, but not unless he shows a decided bent for that form of life. I'd like him to be something bigger, broader."

He had settled down on the edge of the desk in front of her. Miss Amy could see how thick his hair was, how strong his shoulders. A very tower of strength he seemed to the little woman. As she looked, a desperate resolve was forming itself in her heart.

"Do you think," she asked timidly, "do you think you'll ever marry again?"

He looked at her. "Never," he said.

"Then, if you never mean to marry and you never mean to come back," she went on desperately, "would you mind marrying me before you go?"

Oh, poor Miss Amy, poor Miss Amy! The words were out even while her lips trembled to hold them back. The next moment her crimson face was hidden in her hands.

"Oh, don't remember what I said," she begged. "Oh, don't remember it! Don't remember it!"

"If you were another kind of woman," he replied slowly, "I'd think you were laying some trap for me. But I've seen your sort before. You're like my mother. What is it?"

How she ever told him Miss Amy never knew; but somehow, some way, the words came, halting at first, then more eloquent, as she poured out her heart to this man, a stranger an hour ago, and now so close that he seemed the very keeper of her soul.

"So all you want is the shelter of my name?" he asked.

"That's all. I'm so tired of being single. I want to belong," she sobbed.

He laid his hand on hers. "How old are you?"

She told him quite honestly.

"Five years older than I am. But what's five years? Or ten, for that matter, if it's the right woman. I've seen girls half your age that I'd consider it hell to be married to. Excuse my French."

Miss Amy laughed hysterically. He had sworn!

"If there had been any one like you in Meldrum," she cried, "I would have done my part. I never did my part. I see that now. But there never was anyone in my town like you."

They talked a good while together, planning out things. Then they woke up Manly, Jr., and Miss Amy carried him back to the hotel with her. She found that he had his father's eyes. That evening she bought a rat, one of the circular, wire kind, and in the morning the friendly chambermaid helped her to arrange an elaborate tower of hair. It was a great improvement.

At ten o'clock there was a brief cere-

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AND




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mony at a neighboring church, and at half past eleven they were on the train bound for Meldrum. All Meldrum saw them alight at the station, and as they walked up the village street there was a wondering Meldrum head at every window. Manly Gibb stayed two hours, and then took the express southward. Miss Amy saw him off again, standing on the platform to the last with his child clasped in her arms.

"Good-by," he said. "Is there anything more I can do?"

"Would you—would you give me one of your cigars—for a keepsake?" she faltered.

He felt in his pocket, and slipped a battered old pipe into her hand.

"I'll send up a box of my things. Put them around the house."

The express was thundering along the level track while they looked at each other. They drew together very close, eyes seeking eyes.

"Good-by," he said again. "I'll write. It's nice to have some one to write to—some one who will care."

He started toward the car, and wheeled again, to stoop and kiss her squarely on the lips.

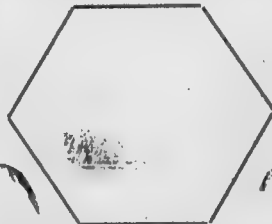
"I'll come back," he whispered.

Miss Amy watched the train out of sight, watched until the very smoke had disappeared behind the distant hills, and then turned toward the village street, still carrying Manly, Jr. There were tears in her eyes, but she held her head erect for she was now a wife and mother. —Scrap Book.

CHARM QUILT PATTERN

Dear Isobel:—I saw a request for a quilt pattern in the last Guide. As I have one that I think very nice, I am sending it, hoping it will please Mrs. Robinson.

It is the charm quilt, or no two blocks alike. It requires three hundred and forty blocks, all cut like pattern, and



joined alternately (a light and a dark) in strips; twenty in each strip and it requires seventeen strips.

MRS. H. S. NEELY.

Goven, Sask.

Note.—Thank you, Mrs. Neely, for sending on this useful pattern. The sections are of a size to include quite small odds and ends. The pattern is as you observe, simply a six-sided figure, each edge measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

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Mrs. Leslie Carter favors equal pay for women teachers, and is willing to give for the cause a benefit performance of "Two Women," in which she has been playing at the Lyric Theatre in New York, under the management of the Authors' Producing Company. Mrs. Carter makes this offer in a recent letter to Miss Grace Strachan, president of the Interborough Women Teachers' Association. She wrote Miss Strachan that she admired her plucky fight and wanted to see her succeed. "The great burden of educating the young," Mrs. Carter wrote, "rests on the shoulders of the good women teachers the world over. They bear the brunt of the preliminary training. Why men should receive more than women I do not know. The men rarely devote

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their careers to the public schools, as women do. They use their teaching positions as stepping stones to professions of law and medicine and to college professorships. I think our basis of assignment of teachers is all wrong. The younger the child, the more care must be used, the more experience should be brought to bear. If I had my way, I would place the most experienced women teachers in charge of the kindergarten, and arrange matters so that teachers will graduate from the highest grade of the grammar school down to the kindergarten as they gain experience. As the reed is bent, so it will grow, and the soft, mellow kindness of experience should be applied to the little ones."

THE VOTING WOMAN

The day had come when Mary Ann could go and vote just like a man. She'd dreamed about that day for years, had prayed for it with sighs and tears, and now 'twas her's, the sacred boon of voting; so, just after noon she to her boudoir climbed the stair, for that great function to prepare. She first tried on her dress of blue, then thought that it would never do: "When woman votes,"



8902.—A Natty Suit for the Boy.
Boy's Russian Suit with Knickerbockers and Underwaist.

A comfortable model is here illustrated that will prove a splendid summer suit, without the underwaist, which can be added on cool days. Brown serge was used in this instance, with trimmings of brown satin. Linen, galatea, pique, corduroy, chambray and similar fabrics are all appropriate for this design. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 2, 4, 6, years. It requires 1 yard of 36 inch material for the underwaist and 3 yards of 44 inch material for the suit for the 4 year size.

she mused, "I guess she ought to wear a sober dress; that new pink gown is most too light; the brown one makes me seem a fright. I'd like to know what Mrs. Bowls decides on wearing to the polls." She called that lady up by phone; came back an answer with a groan: "I really don't know what to wear; the girl is doing up my hair." So Mary Ann, in frenzied haste, put on a yellow skirt and waist, ere she remembered she'd no hat to wear with such a rig as that. The long hours passed with leaden feet; at last she toddled down the street, to where the voting booths were placed. "How do I vote?" she asked in haste. Then said the watch-man, purple-nosed: "You've come too late; the polls are closed."

WALT MASON.

CREAM PUFFS

One of the best rules for cream puffs calls for one cup of butter melted in two cups of hot water, then put in a saucepan on the stove to boil. While boiling stir in two cups of sifted flour with a wooden spoon, stirring vigorously until it loosens from the bottom and sides of the stew pan. Then remove from the fire and cool. When cold, stir in six eggs, one after another. Drop in large spoonfuls on buttered paper or tins and bake in a hot oven from 20 to 30 minutes, until golden brown. When cold, cut the sides with a sharp knife or scissors and fill with the following pastry cream: Put a pint of milk on to boil in a double boiler with one cup of sugar. When it reaches the boiling point thicken with two large tablespoonfuls of corn starch, dissolved in a little water. As soon as it reboils and thickens add two beaten eggs and two teaspoonfuls of vanilla, stir well and at once remove from the fire. Cool and fill the shells.



8892.—A Graceful Girlish Model.

One Piece Dress for Misses and Small Women. A practical but stylish design is here shown. The fronts are crossed below the bust and the neck opening is outlined by a sailor collar. Gibson plaits lend breadth to the shoulders. The waist is cut on the popular "peasant" lines, and may be worn with or without the tucker. The skirt has a front and back panel, stitched in tuck effect and joined to side and back gores. Cashmere, serge, henrietta, washable fabrics or silk are all suitable for this charming creation. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 14, 15, 16, 18 years. It requires 4 5-8 yards of 44 inch material for the 16 year size, with 1 1/2 yard of 27 inch material for the tucker.

A DISSENTING VOICE
(By John Kendrick Bangs)
How men can rave o'er golden hair
I really cannot see.
No Phyllis, Maude, or Myrtle fair
Hath e'er appealed to me.
I do not like their cherry lips,
I do not like their smiles.
I hate their dainty finger-tips,
And much despise their wiles.

What beauty lies in dimples deep
I truly cannot guess.
The dimple's really quite a cheap
Old type of loveliness,
And why the poets waste their time
And knock their wits about
In writing reams of silly rhyme
To them, I can't make out.

I would not walk across the street
To bask in Daphne's glance.
I don't consider Daphne sweet,
And Phyllis cannot dance!
At least, to my poor mortal gaze
The verdict is she can't—
Her vaunted grace suggests the way
Of some old elephant.

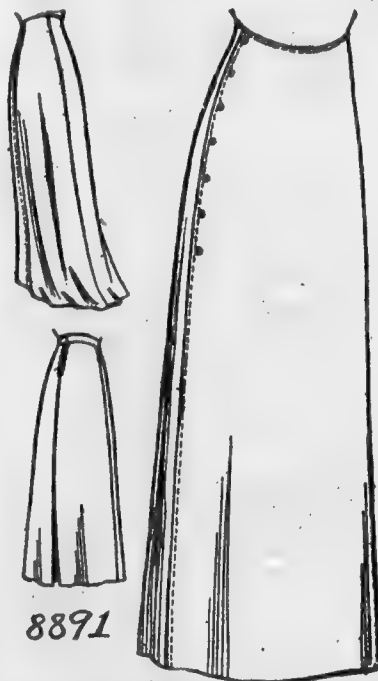
Rejected? I? Well I guess not!
What's that I hear you say?
These lines are merely Tommy-rot
By some old sored jay?
The ravings of a jilted man,
Whom Phyllis hath turned down?
I'd have you know my name is ANNE
MATILDA LEMONS BROWNE!

HECKER DENIES IT

Senator John Hecker of Colorado, who was said to be intending to introduce a bill for the repeal of woman suffrage, has come out in the Denver papers with a flat denial. He says:

"There is not a word of truth in these stories. I have never drafted a bill affecting woman's suffrage. I have never promised to introduce such a bill. I do not believe such a bill is in existence. I do not think the question will be raised in the approaching legislature, and even if the proposed bill is introduced, I do not believe there is a sane man who thinks it would have the ghost of a chance of passing."

Senator Hecker was for years the secretary of the Liquor Sellers' Association.



8891.—A Stylish Skirt Model.

Ladies' Three Piece Skirt in Round or Sweep Length, and with High or Normal Waistline. The simple gored skirt has lost none of its popularity despite the many variations in plaited effects. The model here portrayed is decidedly smart, and will do nicely for street wear, or for a dressy gown. Serge, prunella, cheviot, and the many new stripes, plaids and checks are all admirable for this design. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 inches waist measure. It requires 4 1/2 yards of 36 inch material for the 24 inch size.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide Patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

WALTHAM WATCH

NO matter what style watch you buy, be sure it has a WALTHAM movement and you can be sure that it's right. Your Jeweler will tell you

"It's Time You Owned a Waltham"
Send for Descriptive Booklet
Waltham Watch Co. Montreal, Can.

tion, and he admits that he is opposed to woman suffrage. This makes more significant his acknowledgment that there is not "the ghost of a chance" of its being repealed.

Yet Mr. Hecker's alleged intention to introduce such a bill has been telegraphed to the press all over the country, and not one in a hundred of the papers that published the lie will take the trouble to publish the correction.

Let our readers take note how often "tainted news" is circulated by the enemies of equal rights.

ORDER AND SYSTEM IN HOUSE-KEEPING

Every sensible person knows that the affairs of life are carried on to much better advantage when they are managed with a certain regard to routine than when the duties of the day are left to accident. Especially in house-keeping it is a good plan to regulate the various days according to system, to have certain days for certain work, and as a rule not to vary too much in the schedule laid down. If the work is done in a haphazard, whatever-comes-uppermost fashion, the woman of the house will always be at work.

Every woman must regulate her household in her own way so far as her means are concerned; also so far as her work is concerned. Those who are doing their own work (as many do), have everything in their own hands. They have the joy of not having their dishes chipped and wantonly broken; their pots and pans last longer than those of others who are dependent upon the help of untaught girls from other shores. They do not find their towels and dish cloths packed in holes under the sink or burned—in fact, they find that while they are not quite so much at leisure, they are far more at ease in mind and are on the whole much more independent than women who have others to help them.

Some of our most eminent physicians declare that for the delicately constituted woman housekeeping is almost a panacea for her ills and far better than any occupation such as sewing or working at a desk all day. Of course, this opinion presupposes favorable conditions such as a comfortable and convenient house and modern appliances to simplify the work—and above all, system—a planning out of the work.

There are two classes of housekeepers, those whose work is away ahead of them and those who are ahead of their work. Housekeeping requires a goodly amount of grey matter rather than muscular strength.

A husband was being arraigned in court in a suit brought by his wife for cruelty.

"I understand, sir," said counsel, addressing the husband, "that one of the indignities you have showered upon your wife is that you have not spoken to her for three years. Is that so?"

"It is," answered the husband.

"Well, sir," thundered the counsel, "why didn't you speak to her, may I ask?"

"Because," replied the husband, "I didn't want to interrupt her."

Case dismissed.

A mother gave her little son two five cent pieces—one for spending, the other for the Sunday school collection.

On his way to church the lad was carelessly handling the coins when one fell through a cellar grating. The boy peered into the pit, only to realize his loss. Looking thoughtfully into his hand and then at the cellar, he remarked:

"Well, there goes the Sunday school nickel!"

Grain Bill in Commission

Continued from Page 4

this manipulation. If the high standard of the Canadian grades was maintained, Canadian wheat would bring a better price on the Liverpool market, and he had no fear therefore that wheat would be diverted to the Duluth route, where it would be mixed and placed on the market in an inferior condition. He did not agree with the elevator men that to separate the interior and terminal elevator interests would be to confiscate the terminals, because the terminal elevator business was in itself a very profitable one and would continue to be so as the production of the West increased.

A. O. Hogg, representing the grain section of the Toronto Board of Trade, said that body had endorsed the clauses. They believed that the wheat which the exporters and the millers received from the elevators owned by grain dealers was not up to the average of the same grade as it was bought from the farmers. The wheat they got barely skinned the grade, whereas the wheat as it went into the elevator averaged between this condition and the next higher grade. The same complaint, however, did not apply to the grain coming from the C.P.R. elevators which were the only ones not in the hands of grain men.

Mr. Bower's Views

James Bower, president of the United Farmers of Alberta and of the Canadian National Council of Agriculture said: "As one of those representing the Western Farmers' interests, I wish to say that the clauses under discussion are satisfactory to us in their present form, except possibly section 2 of clause 123. I fear that in providing for an exception in the case of a flour mill in connection with an elevator it may leave a loophole where abuses may creep in. I think that these clauses which are called drastic and confiscatory are very necessary to properly safeguard the interests of the producers, the millers and the legitimate dealers. That wrong has been committed in the past and the law transgressed. I think there is quite sufficient proof, and these transgressions, we believe, will continue if these clauses are taken away."

"I submit that these gentlemen who offer objections have shown no good reason why these clauses should be expunged or even modified. The business of buying and shipping grain when carried on legitimately, should pay its way, making legitimate profits irrespective of storage in the terminals. Likewise the business of storage should pay a dividend without the operator being dependent on having a means of making a side profit by the manipulation of the grain passing through."

Small Dealers Barred

The arguments advanced by the gentlemen objecting are that if the business of buying in the country elevators and the storage in the terminals were divorced there would not be enough money in either to keep them in business. If this

is true, then it means that only the large interests having practically a monopoly can enter the business. This is an admission that men with limited capital who could handle only a few country elevators would be debarred from entering the business, yet these are the very class of men we want in the business to create competition.

"This centralizing of business, in a monopolistic way, is the great curse of our western country engendering in our producers a lack of confidence. I think that the very arguments advanced by these gentlemen themselves might well make the members of this committee hesitate to interfere with or even modify these clauses in any way, for in doing this they would sacrifice the interests of the producers, the legitimate small dealers and the millers of Canada to the interests of capitalists from outside whose sole interest is the making of large dividends at the expense of our Canadian people. These clauses were undoubtedly placed there for good reasons after mature thought and we appeal to you to consider the interests of those who are making Canada rather than those whose selfish interests only are served and in the serving forcing out of business their smaller rivals."

Want Fair Deal

"As I understand it the object of this bill is to promote the production, marketing and milling of Canadian grain and not for the sole purpose of promoting the allied interests which practically constitute a merger, or at least are in the process of merging. We want the grain to flow freely to its ultimate market without paying undue toll on the way. The true function of a terminal elevator is the storage of grain to take care of the country's output."

"To give you an instance of how strong this feeling is in the West,—my own Province of Alberta is greatly handicapped in the growing of grain because our natural grain route to the West is useless on account of lack of terminal facilities. We have been asking for years for a government terminal. Certain large private grain interests there, knowing the farmers desire, have approached us repeatedly during the last two or three years asking our Association to take stock in an elevator with them, thus giving our sanction to private terminals. Our Association's reply was, though the need was great, yet we were willing to do without it for years rather than sanction private terminals with their attendant evils, so that the only thing that will satisfy us is to leave these clauses as they are to give us government ownership and operation at once."

Minnesota System Unsatisfactory

"The inference has been given that the Minneapolis system is satisfactory and this discussion so far appears to have been based on that assumption. When the question was asked if it was generally satisfactory, the answer was given that there was always some misguided dissatisfaction expressed by some people who did not know what they were talking about, just like the farmers' delegation here in December."

"Now, I have in my possession a copy of a report of a state commission of North Dakota who investigated fully the Minnesota system and reported to their state legislature during this year. Their report goes to show that the people there have the same grievance that we have here and they recommend as the only redress the owning and operating the state elevators. They estimate the loss now to the grain growers of their state of North Dakota at \$8,325,000 per year."

Powers of Board

"Now it has been suggested that in taking out these clauses the board be given wide powers in making their rulings, but quibbles would be sure to arise and appeals would be made on technicalities and questions of jurisdiction, and endless trouble would ensue. The only proper way is to have the law as clearly defined as possible and then have the kind of men appointed on that board that will administer that law as it should be."

"There is no good reason why the Quaker Oats people should not have their grain come through the terminals the same as other millers. If there was no inducement for the operator to manipulate the grain wrongfully, then they could feel satisfied they would get out what they put in or what they had bought, and that is all they should expect."

Peerless Fences cost the least per year of service

THE longer a fence lasts the less it costs you.

That is why Peerless Fence is the cheapest you can buy. It is made right in the first place.

Heavy steel wire, well galvanized so that it cannot rust. Each intersection is held firmly together by the Peerless lock. Peerless Poultry

Fencing is made to give long and satisfactory

service. It is strong enough to keep the cattle

out and close enough to keep the chickens in.

It requires few posts, because it stands stiff

and taut. Peerless Lawn Fence will add to

the appearance of any property. It is attractive

and strong—will last for years.

I have compared some of your Peerless Fencing that I put up the first year with other fences put up the same year and I find that Peerless Fencing shows no sign of rust, and the galvanizing looks as good as when erected, and I think you have been successful in turning out a good fence.

—Mack Little, Glenburnie.

Comparing your fence with other makes it is not hard to tell which is the best. There is no sign of rust on the first Peerless Fencing I put up here, and there are some other makes that were put up about the same time that are rusted in spots now. Where I have sold fencing once I can go back and sell to them again.

—G. A. Peapack, Oxford Mills.

We manufacture a full line of farm and ornamental fencing and gates.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.

Dept. R, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Hamilton, Ontario

SPEERS' HORSE EXCHANGE

AUDITORIUM BARN AT C.P.R. STOCK YARDS
Permanent Auction Market—All sales under cover

Near cor. Logan Ave.
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WINNIPEG

Take Belt Line and
Logan Ave. west cars

400
HORSES
BY
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200
HORSES
APRIL 3rd
At 1 p.m. Sharp

200
HORSES
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INCLUDING HEAVY DRAUGHT, FARM, DELIVERY AND DRIVING HORSES.
SPECIAL—ONE CARLOAD BUSH HORSES FOR EACH SALE.
PRIVATE SALES DAILY. AUCTION EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.
We Sell Strictly on Commission. 150 Horses always on hand.
All horses sold with a warranty are returnable by noon the day following sale if not as represented.
This is the only horse exchange with railroad loading facilities.

R. James Speers
PROPRIETOR

PHONE GAREY 1575

T. C. Norris, M.P.P.
AUCTIONEER

Mixing of Grades

"As to the mixing of grades. It has been argued that if not allowed it would tend to divert grain to the United States. I claim it would have an entirely opposite effect. If I have produced or acquired a certain amount of grain I would naturally want to send it through the elevator where I am absolutely sure there will be no tampering, in the hope that it may reach Liverpool without losing its quality. On the other hand, if I am offered more for it across the line I should be allowed to sell it there, but it should not be considered Canadian grain any longer but American grain, and if I want to ship my grain through American channels without selling, it should be considered American grain and not Canadian grain any longer. Then, as a natural result,

I would prefer shipping through Canadian channels so as to keep up my grain's reputation and character."

"Now as to two classes of elevator. That would never do as it would put the one doing a legitimate storage business at a decided disadvantage. The privately owned terminal, fed from its own source of supply, could skin the grades down to the lowest possible quality and yet get the same price as others shipping through the public terminal who were giving the average and consequently a much better quality, but if there should be mixing allowed at any place either in privately-owned terminal or special bins in the public terminal the grain should be considered absolutely no grade, but sold on its merits. After the grain has been once graded and the owner has repudiated

EDSON

The Calgary of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the last Prairie Divisional Point and the best. The time to invest in a new town is right at the start. By purchasing lots at Edson now for

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each on easy terms, you are getting in absolutely on the ground floor and will double your money three or four times over in a few years.

Our Lots Adjoin the Main Street

and are dollar for dollar the cheapest property on the market at Edson today. It costs you one cent to obtain full particulars. Mail us a postcard today.

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606 McIntyre Block - WINNIPEG, Man.

FREE \$2.00 Fountain Pen

SOLID GOLD NIB, Guaranteed One Year given for selling 20 packages NEW NOVELTY FLIP-FLAP POSTCARDS at 3 cards for 5 cents. Return us the money and receive your choice of a beautiful Fountain Pen or Fountain Pencil Free. Order today. E. McDONALD, Box 2127, Winnipeg

or ignored that grade by mixing he should then be compelled to bear the consequences of his own act and not be permitted to foist on another a certificate of something he does not give.

Lumber and Grain

"The comparison that mixing is allowable in grades of lumber is not parallel. In lumber some service is performed, some improvement is made by trimming or otherwise; in grain no service is performed but an artificial grade is created with the sole object of getting pay for something that is not delivered.

"The question was asked, why should not the railways own all the terminals and operate them as auxiliary to their traffic. I think if this had always been done and in all cases not much trouble would have arisen, though there would still be some temptation to defraud by collusion, but the only absolute safeguard is to keep them entirely separate from all other grain interests or else under absolute government ownership and operation."

C.N.R. Case

F. H. Phippen, K.C., of Toronto, chief solicitor for the C.N.R., appeared before the committee on Thursday, and said he came "in his capacity as a citizen of Canada," to ask that nothing should be done which would tend to divert the wheat of Western Canada to United States railroads. If these clauses were passed and assuming that there was free trade in wheat he feared that wheat would go by Duluth instead of Fort William or Port Arthur, in which case the Canadian railways and consequently the Canadian people would suffer loss. Mr. Phippen advocated mixing, and said he did not care whether it benefited the farmer or not so long as it resulted in somebody securing a higher price for the wheat. He also gave a detailed explanation of what he imagined to be the methods of handling grain on the grain exchange and at the terminals, which proved highly amusing to the experts present.

Mr. Maharg Speaks

J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, said the strongest objection to his mind that had been made against the enactment of these clauses was the claim that it would result in the confiscating of property or the reducing of its value. There was nothing farther from the minds of the Grain Growers than the confiscation of other people's property. All they wanted was a square deal. It was said by the elevator men that if this law passed their terminals would not be worth 10 cents on the dollar, but the bill clearly stated that the commission to be appointed should set the rates, and if the owners of the elevators proved that the charges were not sufficient to enable them to carry on business profitably the commission would be bound to raise the rates. The farmers were willing that the elevators should pay fair dividends, but they did not want the elevators to be operated unfairly or in such a way that unfair charges were taken from them, either directly or indirectly.

Grain Trade Threatened

Practically all the capital invested in the elevator business in the West was American capital. He did not object to that, but the Western people did object to Americans operating in such a way as to debar local men and British capitalists from having a share of the business, which was at present the case. If the present conditions were allowed to continue it would not be long before the whole grain trade of the West would be under foreign manipulation. It had been said that the opponents of this legislation had between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 invested, and there had been a good deal said about large vested interests that would be affected. But, he asked, was it any more unjust for vested interests to be affected by the legislation than for one vested interest to injuriously affect another vested interest? The seven or eight million dollars which the elevator men had invested were but a drop in the bucket compared with the vested interests of the farmers of the West, for in Saskatchewan alone, without counting chatels, the farmers had a vested interest of \$1,000,000,000. If the terminal and grain dealing interest were separated,

it was said, it would be impossible to induce capital to come in and take care of the increased production. It had been clearly shown, however, that there was plenty of business to make all the elevators at the lake front pay. Yet each elevator man feared his house would not get any grain, and he wondered where it would go. If it went to the railway elevators, the railways would have to increase their capacity and would consequently require the elevators at present operated by other companies.

No Competition

There was no doubt that line companies which also had terminals had an advantage, and this enabled the large companies to get rid of their competitors. The representatives of companies handling both ends of the business had stated that they lost grades, one witness saying his company had lost a grade on 24 per cent. of the wheat purchased from farmers. If that was so they must be making it up in some other way, and the fact that the companies which had line elevators only did not lose grades to any extent suggested that it was through the terminals that this compensation was secured.

Mr. McKenzie Speaks

R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, said the grain production of Canada was the most valuable material asset of the country, and next in importance to its production were the methods and care that were observed in bringing it to its ultimate market. The government had expended a large amount of energy and a large amount of money in providing methods of transportation, and the grain producing area, being situated in the centre of the continent, the lake and rail transportation system was very complicated and required the greatest care in order to see that no interest which had to do with the handling of grain had any undue advantage. The government had for some years to his knowledge been endeavoring to minimize the abuses that existed at the terminal elevators at the lake front which formed a very important link in the transportation system, especially in regard to preserving the integrity of the grain as it was shipped from the West.

The government undertook to classify the grain according to certain specifications, and the honor of the country was bound up in delivering that grain at its ultimate destination in the condition in which it was when it received the government certificate. Wheat coming from the West and going to England was in the hands of common carriers protected by a bill of lading from the time it left the hands of the owner, whether he be a farmer or a dealer, except when it was in the terminal elevator at Fort William and Port Arthur, and during that time it was under the control of men who admittedly had no interest in it except to make money out of it. The government appreciated this, and this clause had been put into the bill for the express purpose of protecting the grain at the one point where it was at present unprotected by removing the incentive to manipulate it.

Clauses Necessary

It had been urged that these clauses were not necessary in order to prevent abuses, and the system at Duluth had been referred to. The system there was somewhat similar to that proposed by this bill, except that dealers in grain were not prohibited from operating terminal elevators, but the appointment of a commission there had not stopped the evil practices which prevailed at Duluth, and it must be remembered that the same men who dominated the situation in Duluth were the men who were dominating the situation at Fort William and Port Arthur and who had been before the committee asking that they might be allowed to continue to do so. So much dissatisfaction had been created by the method of handling grain at Duluth and Minneapolis and the bad effect it had on the producers and on the grain trade of the northern States generally, that the legislature of the State of North Dakota appointed a commission to investigate the situation. Mr. McKenzie handed to the committee a

copy of the report of that commission, and pointed out that the commissioners declared that the only proper and profitable way for the people of North Dakota to handle their grain was by establishing state warehouses, and estimated that the loss to the farmers of North Dakota alone through the present system of handling their grain was about \$8,325,000 a year.

Private Ownership Means Abuse

As long as the elevators were operated by men who were in the grain business and who could make money by manipulating the grain which was placed in their charge, he was convinced there would be abuses. That manipulation does take place, Mr. McKenzie proved by giving the result of the inspection of over 40 samples of wheat taken from ships arriving at Liverpool under Canadian certificates, practically all of which were found to be below the standard of their grade maintained at Winnipeg, and which contained large amounts of dockage.

Dealing with the vested interests of the Peavey Co. in particular, Mr. McKenzie said that the British America Elevator Co. first began business in the interior, and when they had made arrangements to lease the C.N.R. terminals, the government, through the warehouse commissioner, refused to give them a license to operate a terminal elevator because their charter permitted them to buy and sell grain, and it was not considered desirable that they should also operate terminals. In order to get over the difficulty they formed another company and called themselves the Port Arthur Elevator Co., and now they came to parliament and claimed that they had a vested interest. That vested interest was created by an evasion of the law, and was not entitled to protection, but if this legislation was passed the Port Arthur Elevator Co. would not lose any property, for they had none which they could not move, their terminal elevators being held under lease. He pointed out that in this question there were two opposing sides; on the one side were the Grain Growers and the millers, who were the producers and the consumers of the grain, and on the other side were the elevator men and the railroads, who desired to make as much money as possible between the two by handling it.

Mixing Reduces Value

Mr. McKenzie did not deal with the question of mixing in detail, but in reply to questions said mixing was allowed in Duluth, and the commission appointed by the state of North Dakota reported that the value of grain was reduced by 8 cents per bushel as a consequence. Duluth wheat used to bring higher prices at Liverpool than Manitoba, but the last quotation he saw showed Duluth No. 1 was selling at the same price in Liverpool as Manitoba No. 3.

C. B. Watts, secretary of the Dominion Millers' Association, appeared before the committee on Friday in support of the clauses prohibiting the mixing of grain in terminal elevators and the operation of terminals by persons interested in the grain trade.

W. A. Black, Western manager of the Ogilvie Milling Company, asked that the clauses be eliminated from the bill on the ground that the Ogilvie Company would be seriously handicapped if they could not have their own terminals, and said they were perfectly satisfied with the quality of the grain which they received from the terminals operated by other companies.

Mr. Horne, for the C.P.R., said that company had no opinion to express on the main question in dispute, but they asked that their hospital elevator, which was used for the cleaning and conditioning of damaged wheat, should be excluded from the clause. W. Cassels, warehouseman, and other officials of the department of commerce will be examined next week.

CANADIAN FARM BALLOT

The postcard ballot conducted by the Canadian Farm, Toronto, on the reciprocity question shows returns to last Thursday at 1,378 for the agreement and 786 against.



Announcement

After several years of selling Stallions in Western Canada for other concerns I am now starting business for myself at Weyburn, Sask.

For quick sales I will guarantee to give more stallion and better stallion for less money than can be had any place in Western Canada, for I will not carry a stallion over if the buyers will come to the barns.

I am not an artist and cannot draw pictures, so you must come to the barns if you want to see the kind of a Belgian, Percheron or Clydesdale Stallion I can sell for \$1,200 or thereabouts. A few imported Belgian mares at from \$500 to \$700. Reasonable terms on secured paper.

J. H. GRAHAM
WEYBURN - - - Sask.

MODERN BROODING HOUSE

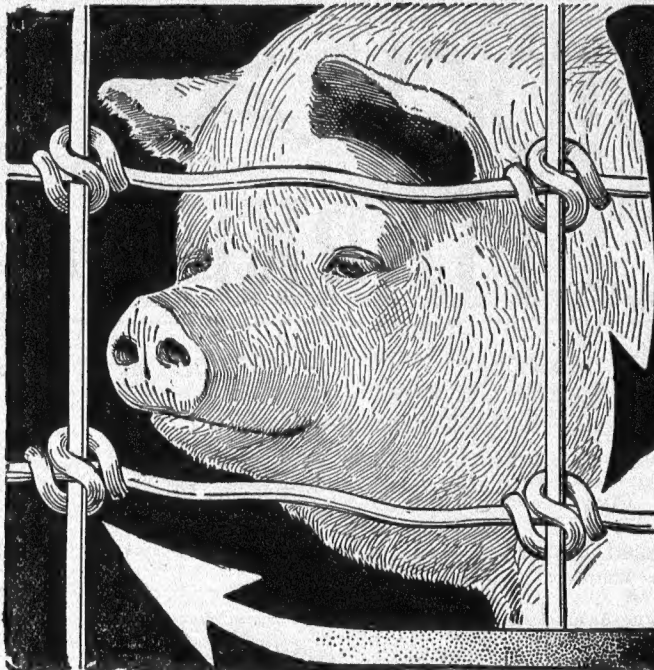
The Forrest Grove poultry yards, located on the banks of the Red River, north of Winnipeg have recently completed what seems to be about the first modern hot-water heated brooder house in this part of the country. The house is 40 ft. long by 11 ft. deep and has an incubator cellar 8 x 18 ft., at one end of which is set a hot-water furnace of substantial size. The hovers, five in number, are heated by a coil of five one inch pipes and afford a most comfortable and safe place for the young chicks during the first three weeks, after which time they are placed in pens with fireless brooders. The system of heating easily maintains a hover temperature of 80° to 100° as desired and a room temperature of 65° to 80°. The manager of this modern plant reported last week the first batch of the season in 150 fine large healthy chicks—the capacity of the house being 300 under three weeks of age and the same number over that age or 600 in total. He expects another batch this week and says that his last batch for the season will come off about April 25, about the time most people are setting their hens in Western Canada.

C. P. R. RECORD

Canadian Pacific common stock set a new high record on Monday, March 27, going to \$21½.

LOWER WOOL TARIFF

Washington, D.C., March 26.—Members of the ways and means committee of the house of representatives are not much exercised by the announcement that western wool growing interests are preparing to march upon Washington in force when the tariff question is considered. "While I have no authority to say that the wool growers will not be given a hearing," said Chairman Underwood, "it is my opinion that they might just as well make an assault upon Gibraltar as upon the house. We know now all the arguments that will be advanced against the revision of schedule 'K,' but there is no question about what the house will do. We will make our revision and send it to the senate, and whether it goes any further remains to be seen." The comment made by Mr. Underwood reflects the attitude of the entire majority of the ways and means committee and the leaders of the Democratic house.



You can't argue with Mr. Pig

You know how dead-set a hog always is to get out of the field you put him in. You know how much time and bother it takes to replace broken rails and plug up breaks in the fence after you have turned your hogs

into pasture. You know how obstinate swine are—how hard it is to keep them where you want them. But do you know there is a fence made especially to do that very thing?—a fence that settles the argument with Mr. Pig.

"Ideal" Fence keeps hogs where they are put

This Heavy, Hog-Proof "Ideal" Woven Wire Fence has all the best of it with the pigs. Each "Ideal" lock grips the upright and cross wires in FIVE DIFFERENT PLACES—grips them so they simply CANNOT SLIP—and thus the hogs cannot move the uprights sideways, nor the cross wires either up or down. The uprights are all of large gauge No. 9 wire—HARD (not soft) wire, heavily galvanized, and all in one piece. The strongest hog cannot make the fence yield. He has got to stay where he is put, when you fence with "Ideal." For it is

The Strongest, Staunchest Fence Made

"Ideal" Fence is as strong as it looks—no small or soft wires in it; made wholly from HARD STEEL large gauge No. 9 wire, from top to bottom all the same. Drop us a card for neat folder and catalog "E" telling of "Ideal" features and styles for very fence purpose. With it will come a sample "Ideal" lock. Don't buy fence till you see this. Address

Ideal Fence Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba

Regina Winter Fair

Continued from Page 22

out of the country through the error of not breeding a good draft animal.

The Scottish system of breeding seemed to the president a very feasible plan, and if that were adopted it would be a great help to the farmers in general. A stallion is hired that will suit the purposes of a district, and an annual fee is paid. This ensures uniform breeding, and will be a great help to the bettering of the classes now raised in the province.

Secretary's Report

A. F. Mantle, in reading the secretary's report, took occasion to remind the audience that the association had last year received a circular letter asking the executive to do their utmost to have the association co-operate with the Dominion government health of animals' department.

The members of the association, as well as the owners of purebred stallions, had been asked to report sickness of any kind amongst the horses. He asked the members this year to again pay strict attention to this important work. There has been an ordinance passed by the department of agriculture that no purebred horse will be enrolled unless he is recorded in the owner's name and is also recorded in the Canadian National Record Book.

Horse Raising in Alberta

J. A. Turner, in the course of an address on this subject, quoted the following figures: In 1906, 11,382 horses were shipped out of Alberta; in 1907, 13,136; in 1909, 20,212; in 1910, 26,068. In 1909 valuation was placed at \$115 per head, totalling \$2,324,320. In 1910 valuation at \$127 per head made it \$3,310,556, so that it showed that a large revenue could be derived from stock. He advised all farmers to have and breed good mares, and with successful handling they should raise fifty per cent. of the colts.

Alex. Mutch, Lumsden, retiring president, was unanimously elected honorary president of the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' association, amid much applause. Selection of representatives to several summer fairs held in the province was left to the executive.

On motion of P. M. Bredt, seconded by R. H. Taber, the following resolution was adopted.

"Resolved, that the executive be empowered to appoint nine additional directors, one from each crop district of the province, to further advance the interests of the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' association."

The financial report of the secretary showed a balance to the credit of the association of \$1.87.

Judging Competition

The judging competition in the various classes resulted as follows:

THE LOW COST of a "Want"
Ad in The Guide is one of its most attractive features. Only 2 cents per word for one week, or 10 cents per word for six weeks.

Cattle, open only to first and second prize winners in contests by agricultural societies in Saskatchewan in 1910.

1. F. C. Coffey, Dalesboro, 96 points.
2. C. Yule, Selkirk, Man., 95 points.
3. S. V. Tomecko, Fort Qu'Appelle, 75 points.
4. Blacklock, Arcola, 70 points.
5. F. H. Linnell, Summerberry, 65 points.

Open Class

Cattle open to all except competitors in the above class.

1. A. K. Olive, Ellisboro, Sask., 90 points.
2. J. E. Cowan, Golden Plains, Sask., 85 points.
3. H. Hooper, Langbank, Sask., 80 points.
4. H. Y. Saville, Wiwa Hill, Sask., 75 points.
5. H. J. Gabriel, Bangor, Sask., 73 points.
6. P. M. Abel, M.A.C., Winnipeg, 70 points.

Sheep

1. F. C. Coffey, 92 points.
2. P. M. Abel, 87 points.
3. S. V. Tomecko, 86 points.
4. H. Y. Saville, 85 points.

Annual Bull Sale

One of the most successful features of the fair was the annual purebred cattle sale which is always held in connection with the winter fair.

The majority of the cattle offered were young bulls, and while there were no high priced bulls sold, yet the average was some \$30 higher than last year. Thirty-eight bulls, composed of eleven Herefords, twenty-six Shorthorns and one Angus and two Jerseys changed hands. The auctioneer, T. C. Norris, Brandon, giving universal satisfaction. The average price of the bulls sold was \$123.65. The Shorthorns brought higher returns than the Herefords, the former averaging \$141.50 and the latter \$115. The total returns being \$5,480.

The prices realized for Shorthorns were very much in advance of last year, when the average was \$95.50 for Shorthorns, and \$117.50. Oddly enough the number of bulls sold was exactly the same as last year, being 38.

DECIDE TO MERGE

Moline, Ill., March 27.—It is officially announced this afternoon that plans for the immediate future expansion of Deere & Co., the steel plow manufacturing corporation, involve a merger with twenty-two industrial concerns and branch houses, the consolidation to have a single 99-year charter and a capitalization of \$50,000,000. The name of the consolidation will be Deere & Co., the intention being to retain the name of John Deere, inventor of the steel plows, and founder of the mammoth industry. Headquarters of the consolidation will be at Moline, and the following concerns have actually been signed up for membership to date: Deere & Company, Deere & Mansure, Moline Wagon Company, all of Moline; Marseilles & Company, East Moline; Kemp & Burpee Company, Syracuse, N.Y.; Bain Manufacturing

Company, Ottumwa, Iowa, and Welland, Ont.; Fort Smith Wagon Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; Deere & Webber Company, Minneapolis, Minn., and fourteen branch plants and houses, all having separate charters at this time.

While all the other concerns have been more or less closely affiliated with Deere & Company for some time past, the Bain company has in the past been independent. It manufactures hay-making machinery. When the merger is completed the steel plow corporation will have a line as complete as that of any concern in America, including the International Harvester company. Already Deere & Company have perfected a grain harvester that embodies a number of recent inventions. The machine has proven a practical success and it is understood the manufacture of these harvesters for the Canadian trade will be begun in Welland, Canada, within a year.

RUSH AT EMERSON

Emerson, Man., March 27.—The rush of settlers at this point continues over the Great Northern, Soo Line and Northern Pacific. Immigration inspector Connell checked up 59 cars of settlers' effects in the yards today. The quarantine barns are taxed to the uttermost, and Dr. McKenzie, Dominion veterinary inspector, is having a busy time. A special of 52 cars, including settlers' effects, is expected over the Soo Line tomorrow, being brought in by the William Pearson Land company, Winnipeg. The rush far exceeds anything heretofore experienced at this point so early in the season.

RAILWAY COMMISSION SUPREME

London, March 27.—Judgment was given by the judicial committee of the privy council today in the appeal case of the C.P.R. vs. the City of Toronto and the G.T.R., being whether the railway companies are bound to construct a viaduct to carry their railways over the streets along the waterfront of

A "TEACHER WANTED" Ad in The Guide will bring you applications from bright teachers all over Western Canada.

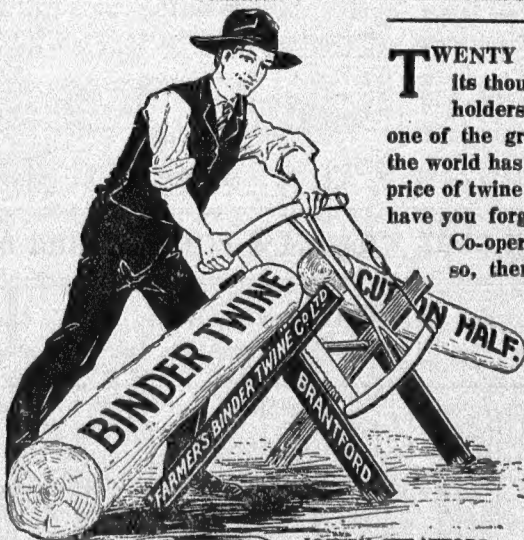
Toronto. At the close of arguments for the appellant company their lordships intimated that they only desired to hear counsel for the city on one subsidiary point. Having heard Sir E. Caron on this point and Mr. Armour in reply, the lord chancellor intimated that in the opinion of their lordships the appeal of the railway company had failed. They would give their reasons in due course for humble advice to that effect which they would tender His Majesty. The appeals were consequently dismissed.

GREY'S TRIP CANCELLED

Ottawa, March 27.—Earl Grey's proposed trip to the Arctic next summer has been definitely abandoned because it could not be accomplished before the time fixed for the arrival in Canada of the Duke of Connaught. The proposed West Indian trip of His Excellency is also cancelled.

PURE BRED CATTLE SALE

The rules and regulations governing the annual cattle sale of the Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba, to be held in Brandon, May 31, have been issued, and may be obtained by writing the secretary, A. W. Bell, Winnipeg. With the phenomenal prices obtained at the Saskatchewan sale last week, it augurs well for this event. Up to the holding of this sale the Manitoba sales held the record as far as high prices were concerned, and anyone with a good serviceable bull should have no difficulty in disposing of him to the best possible advantage. This year the committee have added to the age limit, allowing bulls calved between July 1, 1904, and June 1, 1910, to be entered, entries to be made not later than April 23.



TWENTY years ago this Company with its thousands of small farmer shareholders was instrumental in smashing one of the greatest binder twine machines the world has ever known, and reduced the price of twine from 18½¢ to 8¢ a lb. Farmers, have you forgotten this? Don't you want Co-operation to stay in the land? If so, then take care of everything co-

operative in sight. It's a game that cannot be played single-handed. We want farmer agents from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Make instant application. The enemy are after us, and will almost give you twine for nothing to head us off.

Farmers' Binder Twine Co. LTD.
BRANTFORD

JOSEPH STRAITFORD
GENERAL MANAGER



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Grain Growers' Grain Company's Office, March 27th, 1911)

Wheat.—For the past week wheat has held rather steady with a weaker tendency due to finer weather, glowing reports of the condition of the winter wheat crop in the United States, and the tendency on the part of the British buyers to hold off until they could get cheaper wheat from Southern Russia. World's shipments have also been heavier than have been anticipated, but it may be mentioned here that a period of depression is stated to have settled on the Argentine Republic, and the wheat is likely being marketed more rapidly than usual on that account. Farmers' deliveries have been heavy as farmers have been endeavoring to get their wheat away before the roads break up, but a decided dropping off in shipments may now be anticipated. Considerable rain is said to have fallen on Sunday over the greater part of the American winter and spring wheat belts, and this argument is being used for all it is worth by the bears who want cheap wheat. The situation in wheat will likely be heavy until stocks are shifted somewhat at the opening of navigation, which it is expected will be rather earlier than usual this year.

Oats have held dull and steady with a fair export demand. Shipments West and South have been heavy.

Barley has furnished the only real fireworks in the grain market for some time, as the Americans have at last found out that their crop of barley was much lighter than anticipated, with the result that our barley ran up very rapidly; and if reciprocity passes it will likely go much higher. There is also a good demand for seed barley, and those having good clean seed should advertise it now, as many farmers are going to grow barley this year.

Flax has declined heavily on no demand, but has recovered somewhat today (Monday). However, deliveries of flax seem to have been pretty well made by farmers, and receipts of that grain are now quite small.

Winnipeg Live Stock Country Produce

Cattle

The situation on the cattle market is unchanged from last week. Good stock is in demand but poor stuff finds practically no outlet. For instance, last week a shipment of 103 head arrived from Innisfree, Alta. They ran mostly to steers but were not even half-fat; in fact, they could only be classed as feeders for which, at present, there is no demand. It was found after the animals had been on the market for several days that only 28 head of them could be sold. The balance of the bunch, 75 head, were shipped back to the Alberta town. From all reports there is a great shortage of fat stock in the country and, unless shipments of chilled meat from the East have a softening effect on the market, prices should be high all spring.

Cattle prices quoted are:
Best butcher steers \$5.75 to \$6.25
Fair to good butcher steers
and heifers 4.75 " 5.00
Best fat cows 4.75 " 5.00
Medium cows and heifers 4.25 " 4.50
Common cows 3.25 " 3.50
Best bulls 3.50 " 4.00
Common bulls 3.00 " 3.25
Stockers 3.50 " 3.75
Choice veal calves 5.50 " 6.00
Heavy calves 4.50 " 5.00

Hogs

The bulk of last week's run of hogs sold at \$7.50 per cwt. It is probable that the price will remain near this figure for some time.

Hog prices quoted are:
Choice hogs \$7.50
Heavy sows \$6.00 to 7.00
Stags 5.25 " 5.75

Sheep and Lambs

There were none on sale this week, but one abattoir firm brought in 442 wethers from St. Paul.

WHOLESALE MARKET

Butter

There is no change in the situation on the butter market. Arrivals are sufficient to supply the demand. Lower grades are in very poor demand. Dealers quote the following prices f.o.b. Winnipeg:

Fancy dairy 22c.
No. 1 dairy 18c.
Good round lots without culls
or mold 15c. to 16c.
No. 2 14c.
No. 3 12c.

Eggs

There is no change from last week on the egg market. Best stock is selling for 19 cents per dozen and held eggs find an exceedingly poor outlet.

Potatoes

Potato prices show no change from last week, dealers still offering 70 to 75 cents per bushel.

Hay

The hay market exhibits a healthier tone than for some weeks. For the past month deliveries of wild stock have been exceedingly heavy and at all times there were a great number of cars on the unloading tracks. Now, however, the tracks are clean and receipts are very low. Prices quoted this week show an advance of a dollar per ton over a week ago and dealers state that there will certainly be a further advance. It will pay the farmer who has wild hay on hand, to ship it in during the next two weeks. Prices quoted per ton, on track, Winnipeg, are:

Wild Hay
No. 1 \$13.00
No. 2 11.00
No. 3 8.00
No. 4 \$ 5.00 to 6.00
1 rejected 5.00
Timothy
No. 1 \$17.00
No. 2 15.00

RETAIL MARKET

Retailers offer the following prices f.o.b., Winnipeg:

Butter

Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks 25c.
Strictly fancy dairy, gal. crocks 23c.

Eggs

Strictly fresh gathered 23c.

Dressed Poultry

Spring chickens, dry plucked, drawn, head and feet off 22c.
Fowl, shipped same as chickens 16c. to 17c.
Turkeys, dressed and drawn 23c. " 24c.
Ducks, dressed and drawn 18c.
Geese, dressed and drawn 21c.

Note.—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded.

Dressed Meat

Quotations for dressed meat given by retail butchers show no change from last week.

Beef

Prime carcasses 9c.
Front quarters 7½c. to 8c.
Hind quarters 10½c.

Pork

Prime carcasses 10½c. to 11c.

Veal (Skins on)

Prime carcasses 9c.
Heavy and inferior 8c. to 8½c.

HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL

Dealers quote prices as follows:

Green frozen hide and kip 6½c. flat.
Green frozen calves 9c.
Tallow 4½c. to 5½c.
Seneca root 30c.
Wool 8½c. to 10½c.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week, wheat, oats and flax for May, July and October deliveries.

Wheat—	May	July	Oct.
March 22	92½	94½	89½
March 23	92½	94½	89½
March 24	92½	94½	89½
March 25	91½	93½	89½
March 26	91½	93½	89½
March 27	91½	93½	89½
March 28	91½	93½	89½
Oats—			
March 22	33½	34½	...
March 23	33½	34½	...
March 24	33½	34½	...
March 25	33½	34½	...
March 26	33½	34½	...
March 27	33½	34½	...
March 28	33½	34½	...
Flax—			
March 22	245	255	...
March 23	245	255	...
March 24	245	255	...
March 25	230	220	...
March 26	235	225	...
March 27	235	225	...
March 28	234	224	...

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

Hay	
Slough, per ton	\$ 9.00 to \$12.00
Upland, per ton	10.00 " 12.00
Timothy, per ton	17.00 " 20.00
Oats	
Best feed	32c. to 35c.
Butter	
Choice dairy	24c. to 27c.
Eggs	
Strictly fresh, per doz.	17c. to 19c.
Potatoes	
Per bushel	55c. to 60c.
Poultry	
Fowl	14c.
Chickens	15c. to 16c.
Ducks	18c.
Geese	16c.
Turkeys	20c.
Live Stock	
Butcher cattle	\$5.25 to \$5.50
Bulls	2.00 " 3.50
Hogs	7.00 " 8.00
Lambs	5.50 " 6.00
Calves	5.50 " 5.00

LIVERPOOL SPOT CASH

Corn Trade News, March 14, 1911

Australian	7/4	approx. \$1.05
No. 1 Nor. Man.	7/7	" 1.08 3-5
No. 2 Nor. Man.	7/4	" 1.05
No. 3 Nor. Man.	7/2	" 1.02 3-5
No. 4 Man.	7/-	" 1.00 4-5
White Canadian	7/1	" 1.02 2-5
Alberta Winter	7/4	" 1.05 3-5
Ch. White Karachi, cleaned	7/-	" 1.00 4-5
terms	6/11	" 1.00 2-5
Rosafé, new	6/8	" .96
Plate	5/11	" .85 3-5
Russian	7/9	" 1.11
Azima, old	7/5	" 1.06 1-5
Ulka, old		

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Total visible	12,387,297	7,174,245	458,488
Last week	11,412,050	7,087,886	434,356
Last year	10,110,751	6,383,904	965,570

Fort William	4,623,946	2,454,465	125,599
Port Arthur	4,081,557	2,807,809	235,019
Depot Harbor	32,361	31,964	...
Meaford	81,028	19,547	...
Midland Tiffin	387,287	356,101	...
Collingwood	71,200	...	...
Owen Sound	25,649	59,577	...
Goderich	257,141	11,012	4,319
Sarnia, Pt. Edward	195,925	6,359	...
Pt. Colborne	509,182	37,405	...
Kingston	36,800	20,000	...
Prescott	61,720	...	...
Montreal	282,588	605,579	88,779
Quebec	10,900	58,000	5,100
St. John, N.B.	460,421	75,713	...
Victoria Harbor	143,732	125,322	...

Afloat in Harbors

Fort William	384,542	240,042
Thorold	35,000	190,000
Collingwood	317,241	...
Sarnia	111,051	75,349
Total	845,834	505,391
Duluth	85,000	...
Buffalo	252,025	...
Total	350,025	...

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

Total wheat shipments 14,400,000, last week 12,288,000, last year 9,120,000.

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
America	2,368,000	3,208,000	1,368,000
Russia	2,744,000	3,432,000	3,432,000
Danube	1,072,000	740,000	128,000
India	1,552,000	544,000	280,000
Argentina	4,032,000	2,526,000	1,984,000
Australia	32,000	8,000	...
Chili, N. Af.	32,000	24,000	128,000
Corn	3,420,000	3,580,000	1,884,000

AMERICAN VISIBLE

This Week Last Week Last Year
Wheat 35,189,000 36,562,000 27,619,000
Corn 11,744,000 12,535,000 14,170,000
Oats 15,761,000 14,500,000 9,661,000

AMERICAN BARLEY

Chicago, March 27.—Barley closed 1c. lower at 96c. to \$1.07, according to grade.
Milwaukee, March 27.—Barley closed No. 2, \$1.05 to \$1.07; medium, \$1.02 to \$1.04; No. 3, \$1.01 to \$1.03; rejected, 95c. to \$1.00.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, March 27.—John Rogers & Co. Liverpool, state that there was a decided advance of 3c. per pound on really choice cattle in Birkenhead, and prices were as follows:
States steers, from 13½ to 15½ cents. Canadian steers from 13 to 14½ cents per pound.
Sheep trade was slow and the tone weak, wethers making 14½ cents, yearlings 16 cents.
Lambs 17 cents per pound for unclipped sheep.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

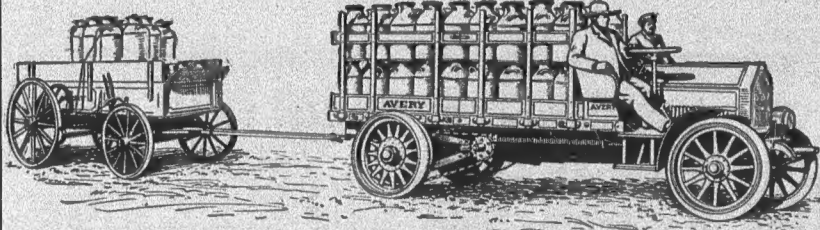
Montreal, March 27.—Cattle prices were 15 to 25 cents per 100 pounds lower at the Montreal stock yards, west end market today, with good to choice selling at \$5.85 to \$6, though about a dozen head brought as high as \$6.25; medium steers \$5.50 to \$5.85; cows, \$4.50 to \$5.00; and bulls \$4.40 to \$5.50. Sheep were firm at \$5.50 to \$7.00, and lambs at \$6.75 to \$8.00. Hogs sold at \$7.50 and sows at \$6.50. Calves brought \$3 to \$6.50. Receipts were 975 cattle, 100 sheep and lambs, 1,200 hogs and 200 calves, and for the week 2,325 cattle, 1,600 sheep and lambs, 2,000 hogs and 1,500 calves. Prices were about on a par with the above at the C. P. R. east end market, where receipts were 250 cattle, 200 hogs and 125 calves, for the week 700 cattle, 150 sheep and lambs, 932 hogs and 1,900 calves.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

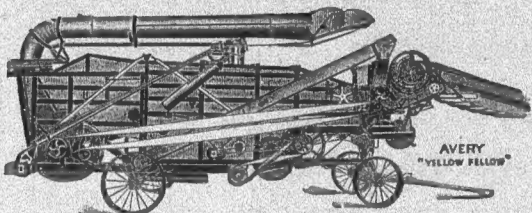
Chicago, Ill., March 27.—Cattle—Receipts 17,000; market strong, 10c. to 15c. up. Beefsteers, \$5.25 to \$6.80; Texas steers, \$4.50 to \$5.70; Western steers, \$4.75 to \$5.80; stockers and feeders, \$4 to \$5.80; cows and heifers, \$2.70 to \$5.90; calves, \$5.25 to \$7.25.
Hogs—Receipts 48,000; market more active, early decline partly regained. Light, \$6.80 to \$7.20; mixed, \$6.50 to \$6.95; heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.75, rough, \$6.25 to \$6.45; good to choice heavy, \$6.45 to \$6.75; pigs, \$6.50 to \$7.05; bulk of sales, \$6.55 to \$6.80.
Sheep—Receipts 22,000; market weak; native, \$3 to \$3.50; Western, \$3.30 to \$5.45; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.60; lambs, native, \$5 to \$6.50; western \$5.25 to \$6.50.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from MAR. 22 to MAR. 28, INCLUSIVE

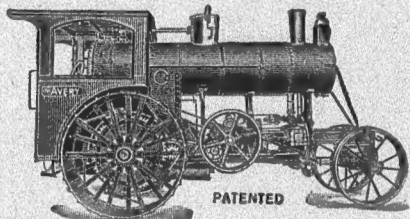
DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY				FLAX	
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1* Seeds	Rej. 2* Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej. Feed.	1NW 1Man. Rej
MAR. 22	90½	88½	86	80½	75½	68½	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	31½	..	58	46	242
23	90½	88	85½	80½	75½	68½	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	60	..	240
24	90	87½	85	80	74½	67½	60½	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	60	..	232
25	90	87½	85½	80	74½	67½	60½	32	225
27	89½	87	84½	79½	74½	67½	61	32½	232
28	89½	86½	84½	79½	74	67	60½	32	231



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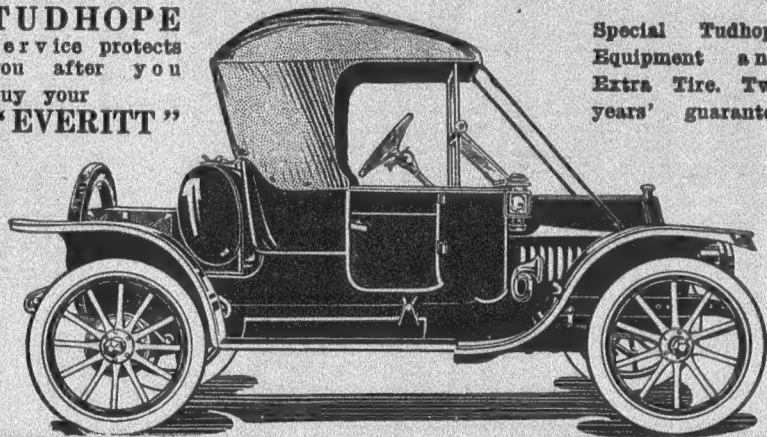
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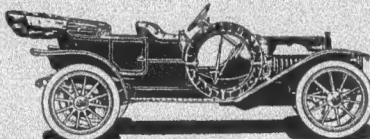
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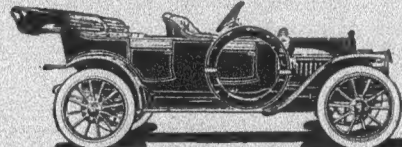


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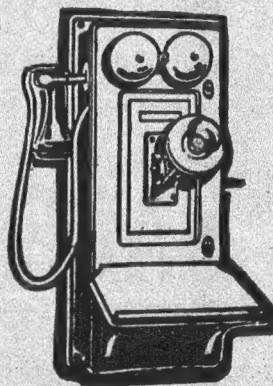


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